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THE AFFAIR AT BLOCK-HOUSE POINT

1780

FOR a proper understanding of the event which I have undertaken to describe, it will be necessary to know the condition of the British wood-pile. The winter of 1779-80 was one of unusual severity. Heavy falls of snow in the vicinity of New York began about the middle of December, and these, added to the intense cold, soon cut off all communication with the city by water. By the middle of January the North River between New York and Paulus Hoeck could be crossed on the ice by the heaviest cannon, and soon afterwards "Provisions were transported upon Sleighs, and Detachments of Cavalry marched from New York to Staten Island (11 Miles) upon the Ice."¹ The cold was not only intense but long continued. As a consequence, fuel became so scarce in the city as to cause great anxiety. The wood on hand rose to such a fabulous quotation, that the British Commandant was forced to fix the maximum price at *four pounds sterling per cord*. So limited was the supply, that at one time all the fuel belonging to the army in the city was "70 cords of Wood and 80 Chaldrons of Coal,"² and the Barrack Master was driven to "purchase a number of old Ships and Hulks to be cut up" to warm the shivering army.³ "The Raven, A Brig & Schooner belonging to His Majesty," were devoted to this purpose. This scarcity, and the consequent high price of fuel, added to the urgent appeals of the British officers, with the offer of one dollar per cord for cutting, stimulated many efforts to supply the garrison. Whenever the scouting patriots were not too near, the Heights of Bergen, covered as they were with a heavy growth of timber, were a tempting field to the woodcutter. Paulus Hoeck as a depot, and its garrison to supply covering parties to the woodsmen, were brought into requisition.⁴ With these shifts, and the aid which the tory inhabitants of Bergen gave them, the British army passed the winter. But the

sufferings and annoyances already endured prompted early and abundant provision against their recurrence. During the following summer the crash of falling timber, under the sturdy strokes of the woodman's axe, was a familiar and frequent sound from Fort Lee to Bergen Point. The wood was thrown over the rocks or hauled to the shore to be loaded on boats for transportation to the city, or stored at Paulus Hoeck for the use of that garrison and to supply the New York market when needed. The refugees and inhabitants of uncertain patriotism were largely engaged in this business, and by it were at once enabled to testify their loyalty to their king, and earn a livelihood for themselves. But while the work was thus profitable both in a patriotic and personal view, it was not wholly unattended with danger. The patriots of the irregular as well as of the regular army, at uncertain and unexpected times, overran this paradise of the woodchopper, rendered his prospective profits in the business somewhat precarious, and now and then abridged his personal ability to serve his king. This made necessary the construction of redoubts and block-houses, into which the woodchopper could retreat at night, and to which he could fly in case of attack by day. The attempt of General Wayne to destroy one of these block-houses is the subject of my story.

On the New Jersey shore of the Hudson, directly opposite Eightieth Street in the city of New York, is a ravine, through which furnishes a very good pass from the river to the top of the heights. It also supplies an easy grade for the hauling of wood from the swamps to the landing on the shore. The soil and gravel carried by the water down this ravine have formed a small plateau a little above the level of high tide. The gorge is funnel-shaped, with the small end at the top of the hill, and through it the water from the swamps on the high ground flows to the river. Ascending this ravine the bearing is north, and thus the land lying on the northeast, or between the gorge and the river, assumes an angle somewhat acute. The easterly or river side of this triangle consists of the Palisades, which are precipitous, though at this point broken and irregular. The southerly side is closed by the ravine, with its rocky and precipitous bank, decreasing in height as it ascends the mountain. These two sides are inaccessible to attack. The third side of the triangle opens upon a level field on the top of the mountain. Within this triangle, and thirty-three feet northeast of the bank of the ravine, and eighty-seven feet northwest of the palisade on the river side, stood the block-house. Its foundation was about fifteen feet square. It was constructed of logs, in shape probably, like most structures of

the kind, and mounted two pieces of artillery. The traces of the foundation as they exist at this time show the river side of the structure to have stood on a line running northeast and southwest. The door, and probably the only entrance, was on the southwest side and towards the ravine. Fifty feet to the south of the block-house is a cleft in the rock. This is twelve feet wide at the bottom, but narrows in the ascent so as to admit the passage of only a single person. The bottom of the cleft is thirty-eight feet below the level of the block-house, and forty-three feet, horizontally measured, from the top. It offered the only entrance into the works from the ravine or river side. Across the field in front, and about sixty yards distant from the block-house, an abatis was constructed from the bluff on the river to the bluff on the ravine. It must have been about two hundred and twenty-five feet in length. Within this abatis, and probably extending from bluff to bluff, was a stockade, near which was a parapet. The only entrance to the block-house through the defences was "a subterraneous passage sufficient only for one man to pass." Whether this "passage" refers to the cleft in the rock already described or to one under the stockades is perhaps somewhat doubtful. If to the latter, it is probable that the opening was to the left of the block-house. This would give access to the brook further up the gorge. But I am inclined to the opinion that the cleft in the rock was the "subterraneous" entrance referred to. It was a natural passage, one impossible to be passed if defended, and opening at the nearest point to water for the garrison, and to the landing for communication with New York, near the door of the block-house, and the only way of escape towards Paulus Hoeck which Wayne was careful to cut off.

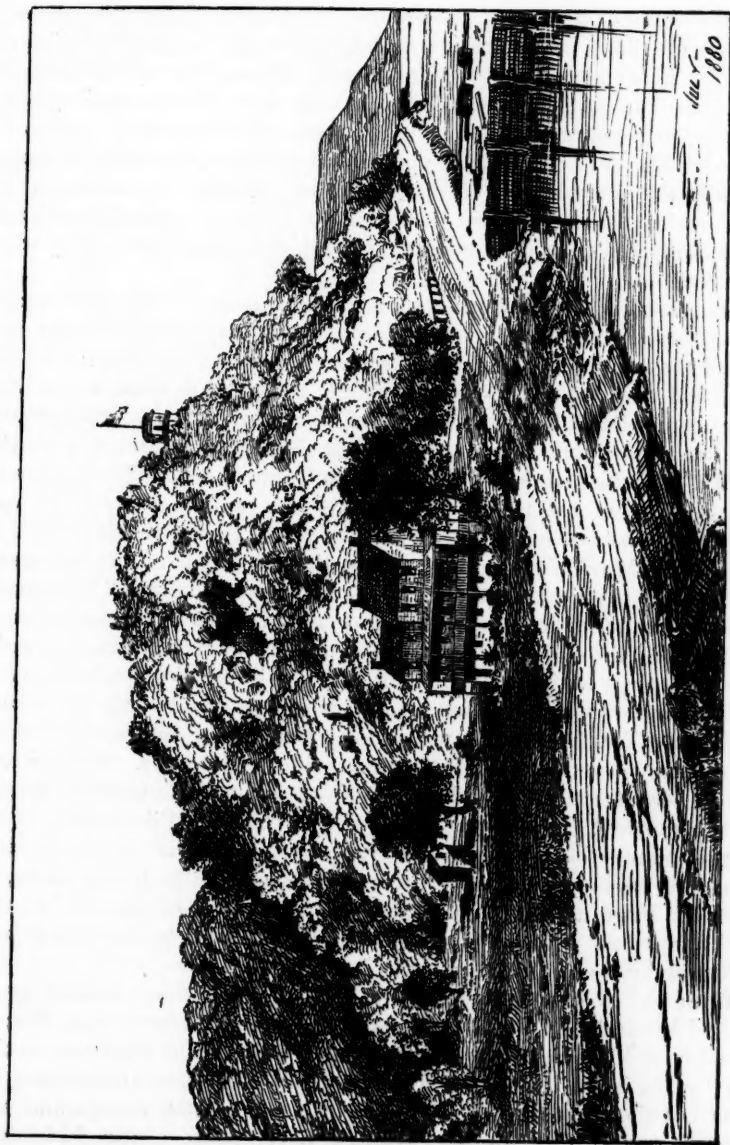
The construction of this work was due to an organized effort of a few refugees to induce their compatriots, "to be employed on ample wages to cut fire wood for the use of his Majesties Garrison at New York." Those inclined to engage in the enterprise under Tom Ward and others were requested to call at the house of Jacob Jeraleston between the 19th and Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1780. On the latter day the opportunity to join the enterprise seems to have closed. There is no doubt that a sufficient number were enrolled for the object contemplated, for on the night of Wednesday, the 30th day of April, a body of refugees, under Colonel Abraham Cuyler, who was in command (probably for the reason that he outranked Ward), crossed the river and occupied the ground. Apprehensive that they might be disturbed in their work, General Pattison, then in command at New York, ordered Major Lumm, then in command at Paulus Hoeck, to send one hundred men

under a captain, at day-break of Thursday, May 1st, to take post on these Heights for the purpose of covering Colonel Cuyler and his men.* It was at this time they began the construction of the works already described. Besides the fortifications, a dock was constructed at the mouth of the ravine, to facilitate the loading of the boats.

From this time until the 21st of the following July the refugees held the place and proceeded with their work of cutting wood, and committing depredations on the people for miles around. The negroes of Bergen County regarded this post as the gate through which they might pass from slavery in New Jersey to freedom in the city of New York. They improved every opportunity to secure this change until they became a "burden to the Town," and the officer in charge was requested by his superior to prevent them passing the North River.* Where Colonel Cuyler was at the time of the attack, and why he was absent, I do not know, but in his absence Captain Tom Ward, subsequently of Fort Delancey, a refugee post on Bergen Neck, was in command' with about seventy men.

The British army lay on the east side of the Hudson, their encampment extending as far up as Yonkers. While the position of the block-house was of great strength, its design was not to offer obstinate or long-continued resistance to hostile approach. It was for temporary safety from the attacks of raiding parties of the patriots. More than in its own strength the safety of the position lay in the proximity of the British army. By crossing the river directly to the position immediate relief could be given, while by passing lower down a body could pass up the ravine of the Awiehacken and strike the rear of an attacking force by way of Three Pigeons, English Neighborhood and Liberty Pole. A source of yet greater danger to an attacking force lay in the ease with which a body of the enemy could cross the river from Dobbs Ferry to Closter, pass up the road there constructed, and by a short march seize upon the New Bridge. This pass over the Hackensack occupied, and the body marching below seizing the "Little Ferry," an attacking force would be effectually entrapped, with no way of escape except by cutting its way through the enemy.

At the time of the attack, which is the subject of this paper, Washington's headquarters were at the "Dey House" in Preakness, and General Wayne's at Totowa, now Paterson. When and to whom first occurred the thought of destroying the block-house it is quite impossible to say. But there is no doubt that the aid and comfort which the refugees were giving to the enemy in securing a vast quantity of fuel,



BLOCK HOUSE POINT, HUDSON RIVER.

and the number of cattle, owned by the farmers of Bergen County, which were liable to capture by foraging parties, suggested the propriety of breaking up this tory lodge, and driving the cattle into the American camp." The enterprise having been determined on, its execution was entrusted to General Wayne. With his usual energy he forthwith began to reconnoitre the ground and its approaches, to weigh carefully the probabilities of the post being relieved from New York City, and to prepare a warm reception for Clinton's grenadiers should they attempt to reach the heights through the passes leading up from the river.

Accompanied by Robert Erskine, Geographer of the Continental army, Wayne visited Closter on the 17th of July, and carefully considered the possibilities of the British crossing the river from Phillips' farm, and pushing on to New Bridge by way of Closter landing. How near to Bull's Ferry he extended his examination of the ground does not appear, but he was without doubt well acquainted with the locality. On the 19th he submitted to the Commander-in-Chief a plan of operations. On the following day this was approved, and he was directed to proceed with the First and Second Pennsylvania Brigades, and Colonel Moylan's dragoons, "upon the execution of the business." His cautious Chief suggested a mounted "patrol all night," to provide against an ambuscade which the enemy might attempt, from information received through their emissaries near the American lines. Immediately on receipt of this order, General Wayne directed Captain Zebulon Pike to proceed with the horse under his command towards the lower landing at Closter, where he was to keep a strict eye on the motions of the enemy encamped on the opposite side of the river. Wayne was apprehensive that they would cross in force and push on to New Bridge for the purpose of cutting off his retreat. Captain Pike was to be on the ground at "the first dawn of day," provide material for a fire, and in case the enemy indicated an intention to land on the Jersey shore, to "raise as large a smoke as possible on the summit of the hill" in the rear. Expresses with full particulars in writing were to be despatched to Wayne by way of the Liberty Pole.

With the force mentioned and four six-pounders belonging to Colonel Proctor's artillery, in all about eighteen hundred men, Wayne moved from his camp at Totowa at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th by the road leading to Hackensack. At nine in the evening he arrived at the New Bridge. This was a little above the village, and was the only bridge over the Hackensack River south of the old bridge.

Here he halted until one o'clock in the morning, when he again took up his line of march on the road leading to the Liberty Pole, now Englewood. To ensure the safety of the New Bridge and his line of retreat, a field officer, with one hundred rank and file, properly officered, was left at this point. The remainder of the force proceeded by way of Liberty Pole and the road leading to Bergen to the road leading from the latter, at what is now Leonia, to Fort Lee. Here the Second Brigade marched up the Fort Lee road to the Palisades; the Sixth Regiment to the lookout directly opposite to Spuyten Duyvel Creek, the Seventh to Fort Lee to observe the motions of the enemy on York Island. These two regiments lay concealed from observation, but ready to meet the enemy should they land and enter the defiles. Lieutenant-Colonel Harmer also posted a captain and forty men on the bank overlooking the landing opposite to Spuyten Duyvel, while he, with the remainder of his command, advanced southerly along the summit of the mountain about one mile towards Fort Lee, so as to be in a position to defend either place. Patrols were ordered to pass constantly between these points. General Irvine, with the remainder of his (Second) brigade, moved from Fort Lee on the mountain towards Bull's Ferry. As he moved along he threw out a chain of flankers upon his right, to beat up the enemy if, having scented the movement, they had prepared an ambush. From Bull's Ferry he moved along the river at the foot of the rocks and took a position on the plateau, near the landing, in order to cut off the retreat of the garrison to the boats.

The First Brigade, under Colonel Humpton, with whom were also General Wayne, Moylan's dragoons, and the artillery, moved along the open road by way of English Neighborhood to Bull's Ferry. Before leaving the old road, Wayne ordered Colonel Moylan to mount a foot soldier behind each of his dragoons, and ride with all possible speed towards Bergen. On arriving at the Three Pigeons, he left one or two horsemen and some foot to take post at that place to cover him from any attempt of the enemy by way of Weehawken. A detachment of foot also marched to the same point to aid the cavalry in case of need. With the remainder of his dragoons and mounted foot Colonel Moylan proceeded to and occupied the fork of the road leading to Paulus Hoeck and Bergen. This point was, in my opinion, on the top of Weehawken Hill. Here the road divided, one leading to the town of Bergen and Paulus Hoeck, and the other to Weehawken Ferry. By occupying this position he was sure to intercept an enemy coming from Paulus Hoeck or from New York by way of Weehawken. No evidence

has been found to justify a conclusion that the dragoons went nearer Bergen on this occasion. And the fact that one month afterward Bergen Neck was foraged of its cattle, seems to justify a belief that they did not. So that the cattle collected and driven off in this expedition must have been found between the present Union Hill and the New Bridge. This finds corroboration in Major André's "Cow Chase," which as a whole may be regarded as more historical than poetical.

I under cover of th' attack
Whilst you are all at blows,
From English Neighb'rood and Tinack
Will drive away the cows.

On arriving near the block-house, at about ten o'clock in the morning, Wayne reconnoitered the works. The First Regiment was posted in a hollow way about one hundred yards to the north of the block-house; the Second covered the artillery, and the Tenth occupied the ravine to cut off the retreat of the garrison towards Paulus Hoeck. The First and Tenth Regiments were ordered to keep up a constant fire into the port-holes of the block-house to favor the advance of the artillery. These dispositions having been made, at eleven o'clock the artillery advanced to the medium distance of sixty yards from the block-house and opened fire. Without intermission, the cannonade was kept up until a quarter after twelve. During this time fifty-two shots penetrated the front of the block-house, its two small guns were dismounted, and

Five Refugees ('tis true) were found,
Stiff on the block-house floor.

That any of the shot which penetrated the house passed through, I have no other evidence than the fact that on the opposite side of the ravine two six-pound shot have recently been found, and the following stanza from the "Cow Chase:"

No shot could pass, if you will take
The Gen'ral's Word for true;
But 'tis a d—ble Mistake,
For every Shot went thro'.

But the refugees stationed in different parts of their defences maintained a stubborn resistance, and fired upon the assailants with telling effect. At this point of time, Wayne received a despatch from Captain Pike at Closter landing that the enemy at Valentine's Hill had embarked about three thousand troops on board of nine ships, one schooner and two sloops, and were beating down the river. Convinced of his inability to destroy the block-house with the light guns he had, and expecting

the enemy to land on the Jersey shore for the purpose of reaching the upland to attack him, or cut off his retreat, he convened a council of war on the field. This body soon arrived at the conclusion to retreat without delay. Wayne immediately sent word to Colonel Moylan to drive off the cattle from the Three Pigeons and proceed with all despatch to the Liberty Pole. When the troops, however, comprehended the situation and that they were to retreat, leaving the works undestroyed and the garrison uncaptured, the First Regiment left the hollow in which they had awaited the effect of the artillery fire, and with impetuosity, broke through the abatis and rushed up to the stockade. The Second caught the enthusiasm and also rushed forward. The Tenth, being in the ravine, and General Irvine's troops, being below the rocks along the river, were unable to advance. It was at this juncture that the heavy losses of the day occurred. The attacking force was unable to pass the stockade. This being within easy musket range of the block-house, the refugees, firing through the loop-holes, deliberately shot down the baffled troops. After considerable effort of the officers to withdraw their troops they fell back, and with the artillery moved up towards Fort Lee and Closter to meet the enemy should they attempt to land. This, however, was not attempted. After destroying some wood-boats at the landing near the mouth of the ravine, and capturing the deck-hands and cabin-boys, the disappointed troops marched back to New Bridge, taking with them the killed and wounded, except three who lay dead under the stockade. General Wayne remained at New Bridge that night, and reached his headquarters at Totowa on the following day.

The results of this expedition were not gratifying to the Americans. They drove off, between the Three Pigeons and New Bridge, "several hundred quadrupeds, consisting of horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs;" or as Major André described it:

All in a cloud of dust were seen
The sheep, the horse, the goat,
The gentle Heifer, as obscene,
The Yearling and the shoat.

They captured a few men in charge of the wood-boats at the landing, and burned the boats. They killed six and wounded fifteen refugees. Nothing more than this was accomplished, notwithstanding the comparatively large force employed, the labor performed and the bravery exhibited. But as a set-off to these meagre results were the works at the post undestroyed, fifteen killed and forty-nine wounded. The

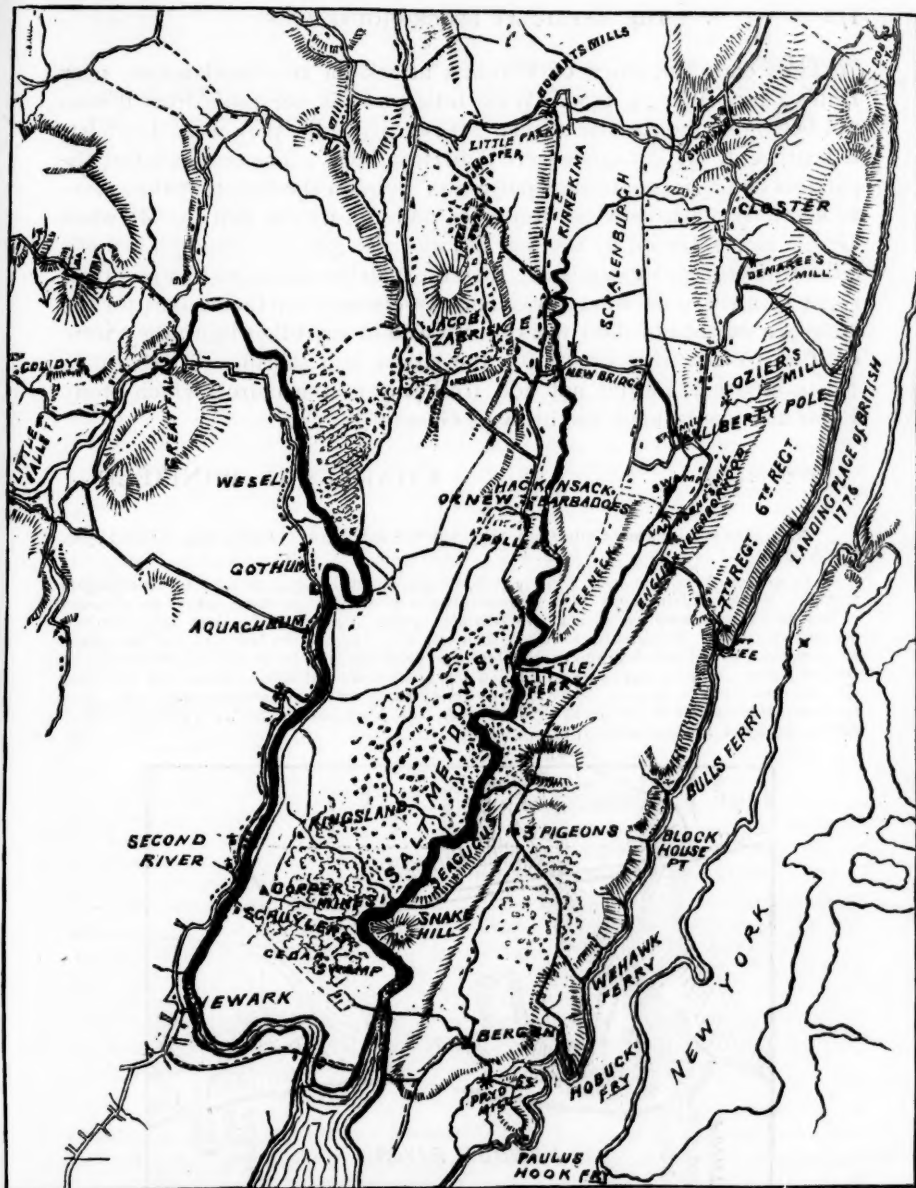
failure produced a keen and deep-felt mortification. Washington deeply regretted the misfortune, and hastened to explain away its bad effect upon Congress. General Wayne spoke of the attack as only a ruse to draw the enemy over to the Jersey shore, that he might cut them to pieces in the gorges of the mountain. He afterwards assigned another object to the expedition, in which he claimed to have been successful, but which to me seems an afterthought, viz., to prevent, or at least delay, the British sailing from New York to attack the French, then recently arrived at Newport, yet all of these ideas may naturally have made part of the general combination to keep the British force at New York alarmed and on the alert.

To add yet a keener pang to the mortification of failure, the enemy indulged in great exultation. In their sarcasm it did not require the trained soldiers of the King to rout the "rebels" with the hero of Stony Point at their head—a few mercenary wood-choppers were able to withstand the flower of the American army, although about twenty-five times their number. Sir Henry Clinton testified to them "his very particular Acknowledgement of their Merit." The King of Great Britain acquainted "the survivors of the brave *seventy* that their behavior is approved of by their Sovereign," and characterized their resistance as a "very extraordinary instance of courage." A sarcastic notice was published in *Rivington Gazette* of July 28, 1780:

"A lady presents her compliments to the Sir Clement of the Philadelphia Ball Room, and desires the next country dance may commence with a new movement, called

A TRIP TO THE BLOCK-HOUSE,
OR THE
WOODCUTTERS' TRIUMPH,

in compliment to a certain General, who (emulating his brother *Arnold*) was lately checked on the North River by a *malheureuse* event, and his glories (now on the *Wane*) threatened with an insuperable mortification." The most keen and clever satire of the expedition was the mock heroic poem, by Major André, called "The Cow Chase." But notwithstanding all this rejoicing, the Refugees did not care to try the experiment of another attack. They had been saved, not through their own prowess, but through a mistake in attacking them with such light guns. On the 9th of August following they evacuated the place, burnt the block-house, and retired to Fort Delancey, on Bergen Neck.



WEST OF THE HUDSON, FROM CLOSTER TO PAULUS HOOK.

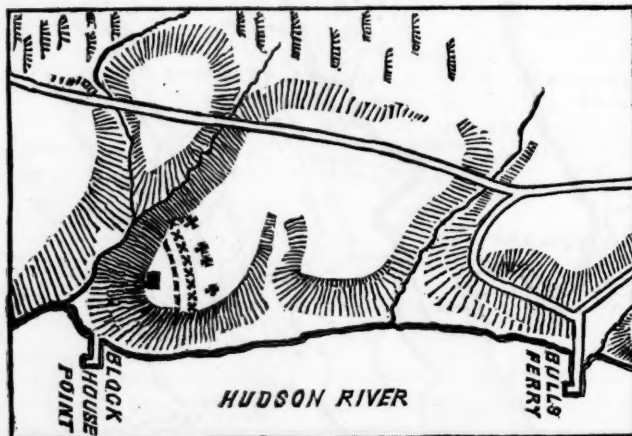
Thus ends the story of Wayne's attack on the block-house, near Bull's Ferry, July 21, 1780. What little glory is derivable from it does not belong to the American side. It is true, while they were Loyalists in sentiment, the Refugees were American born. The only comfort the patriots could derive from repulse was found in the fact that they were so manfully withstood by Refugees and not by the British. If when Greek meets Greek in the tug of war, the glory of triumph belongs alike to victor and vanquished, then the patriots could insist upon their right to a share of what the Refugees claimed for themselves for the stubborn defence of their works. Viewed in any other light, they were entitled to but little credit for the labors and sacrifices of that day. Block-House Point did not add freshness to the laurels which Stony Point had placed upon the brow of General Wayne.

Jersey City.

CHARLES H. WINFIELD

¹ N. Y. Historical Society Collections, 1875, 152. ² *Ibid.*, 318. ³ *Ibid.*, 340. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 364. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 391. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 397. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 413.

⁸ In a letter, dated "near the Liberty Pole, Bergen County, August 26th, 1780," Washington writes to Governor Livingston: "Our extreme distress for want of provision makes me desirous of lessening the consumption as much as possible. Some brigades of the army have been five days without meat. To endeavor to relieve their wants by stripping the lower part of the county of its cattle, I moved two days ago to this place, and yesterday completely foraged Barbadoes and Bergen Necks. Scarcely any cattle were found but milch cows and calves of one and two years old, and even those in no great plenty." (New Jersey Revolutionary Correspondence, 254.) For an interesting account of this foraging party, *vide* New York Journal, Sept. 11, 1780, and Winfield's History of Hudson County, 183.



PLAN OF ATTACK ON THE BLOCK HOUSE.

I

ORGANIZATION OF THE WOOD CUTTERS

Notice to Refugees and others, That are inclined to be employed on ample wages to cut FIRE WOOD, for the use of his Majesty's Garrison at New York, under the direction of Capt. Thomas Ward, David Babcock, John Everet and Philip Luke, Loyal Refugees, are desired to call between the date hereof, and Tuesday the 25th instant, at the house of Jacob Jeralemon, Inn-Keeper, joining the Tea-Water Pump, where attendance will be given at all times by the above named persons.

New York, April 19, 1780.

[*Rivington's Gazette*, April 22, 1780.]

II

GENERAL PATTISON TO MAJOR LUMM.

New York, April 30, 1780.

Sir,

You will be pleased to order a Detachment of a Captain and 100 Men, from the Garrison at Paulis Hook to march from thence to-morrow Morning at Day break, with One days Provisions.—This Detachment will proceed upon the Road leading to the English Neighbourhood, and the Commanding Officer will take Post upon the Heights, half a Mile below Bulls Ferry, upon the North River, in such manner as will most effectually cover a Body of Refugees under Col. Cuyler, who are to take Post and establish themselves, at the Place above mentioned this Night, in order to cut wood for the Army. The distance from Paulis Hook is Eight Miles. The Detachment will remain till Sun Set and then return to their Quarters, and the Officer Commanding the Party will communicate with Mr. Cuyler in such manner, as may most effectually tend to forward this Service.

I have only further to observe that Mr. Cuyler is not to be understood as having any Military Rank upon this Occasion.

[*N. Y. Historical Society Collections*, 1875.]

III

GENERAL WAYNE TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Totowa, 18th July, 1780.

In obedience to your Excellency's orders I

proceeded with Mr. Erskine to reconnoitre the landing places from Closter to Dobbs's Ferry, and found the following viz :—

Closter landing situate about six or seven miles above Fort Lee—and a little south of Phillips's was formerly made use of by the Inhabitants in its vicinity, and rendered practicable for two horse sleds, from the Declivity of the mountains to the river is about one half of a mile which is too steep and narrow to admit of Common Carriages—the descent being equal to one foot in five on an average—nor is there a sufficient area at the Dock to turn a team, or lodge stores upon—notwithstanding this the enemy found means to carry up a few light field pieces in H—but from experience I know that Artillery can be conveyed by manual labor over precipices and thro defiles impracticable for Horses and waggons which must have been the case here.

This road is at present obstructed by felled trees and large rocks so that nothing but single footmen can pass and that with difficulty.—A few infantry might defend the avenue—yet it will not afford a proper position to erect a Battery to cover the landing from the Insult of shipping.

The next is called Closter Dock—about a mile and a half higher up the river, and a little North of Phillips's, this road is also Impracticable for waggons part of the way forming an angle of near 20 degrees decent—but as a Military position much superior to the first—between this and Dobbs's is another landing, less practicable than either of these.

Our next object was Dobbs's ferry which affords an easy and safe carriage, the roads leading to it from Closter, Paramus, &c,—being very level and with a little improvement may be made excellent—there are six months men under Captains Laurence, and Blanck, at Tappan and Closter sufficient for the purpose.

The ground on the West side of the river is favorable for Batteries against shipping—an attempt was made by the enemies Gallies to annoy the ferry way in 1778—when they soon found it expedient to fall down the river on re-

V

GENERAL WAYNE TO []

Totoway 20th July 1780.

Dear Sir :

You will proceed with the horse under your command towards the lower landing at Closter, so as to be certain of arriving on the lookout tomorrow morning by the first dawn of day—where you will keep the strictest eye on the motions of the enemy, encamped on Voluntine's hill, and near Phillips's,—should you discover an attempt in them to effect a landing on this side the North river you will immediately raise as large a smoke as possible on the summit of the hill in your rear keeping it up as long as the enemy continues to cross for which purpose you'll prepare fuel and materials the instant you arrive on the ground.

You will also despatch two or more trusty horsemen with the particular intelligence in writing of the numbers &c. that embark, the moment they get on board the boats,—they are to push with all possible despatch by the Liberty Pole towards Bull's ferry where I will be found.

You are to call on Captain Blanck of the six months men to join you with his company, and all the militia he can collect, and should the enemy attempt a landing you and he are to give them every possible opposition—the defiles thro' which they must pass to gain the hill will be very favorable for the purpose—and if properly defended may oblige the enemy to retire and reflect lasting honor on the troops that oppose them. As the safety of the whole Division and horse greatly depend on a strict observance of every part of these orders I am confident they will be carried into execution.

You will retire tomorrow evening to the new bridge giving Captain Blanck directions to send to that place, if he should make any discoveries after you leave him.

Interim, I am your most obt Huml Servant
ANTY WAYNE

[From original in Department of State, Washington.]

NOTE.—No address to this letter is given. It was probably written to Colonel Moylan, possibly to Capt. Pike, who, on the following day, reported to Wayne from the place indicated.

VI

GEN. WAYNE'S DIVISION ORDERS

After Orders New Bridge,

12 o'clock 21st 1780

A field officer with two companies or one hundred. Rank and file properly officered to take post at this place, which if attacked in the absence of the Division, must be defended to the last extremity.

The Sixth Regiment will advance to the lookout immediately opposite, Spiken-devel Creek or Kings Bridge—the seventh to Fort Lee in order to observe the motions of the enemy on York Island ; The Officers and men will secrete themselves so as not to be observed from the opposite side the River—

Lieut. Col. Harmer will leave a Capt. and forty men on the bank overlooking the landing place, in order to defend that defile—whilst he with the remainder advances along the summit of the mountain about one mile lower down between that and Fort Lee, so as to be in a position to move to either place or point in case the enemy attempt a landing, but the Capt's command must continue in the post assigned him at all events,—

Patroles to pass constantly between the posts and up the river, should the commanding officer observe the enemy embarking—they are to send immediate notice to Genl. Wayne towards Bull's ferry, and to make every possible opposition, when the enemy begins to ascend the Hill, and as the situation of these Regiments will admit of Acting in Conjunction in case of necessity ; the General has the fullest confidence that they will maintain the posts assigned them ; and at the point of the Bayonet, meet the enemy in the gorge of the Defiles and dispute that ground at every expence of blood until the arrival of the Division when they may be assured of effectual support and in all human probability of a glorious victory.

General Irvine with the remainder of his Brigade, will move by fort Lee on the summit of the mountain for Bull's ferry and endeavor to introduce a sufficient number of men between the Block-house and the River if practicable so as to prevent the retreat of the garri-

son, great caution must be observed on this route least the Troops may be drawn into an ambush, should that be the case the Bayonet will be their true resort—Which they will use with a confidence of being vigorously supported by the first Penns. Brigade, moving parallel with them—attended by Colo. Moylan's Dragoons and the Artillery along the open road—Genl. Irvine will direct a chain of flankers to observe the advance of the right column, the situation of the ground being favorable for it—if he makes any material discovery he will be so obliging as to communicate it—the soonest possible—

A Detachment from the first will prevent the retreat of the Refugees towards Paulers hook, Whilst this is performing, the Artillery will be preparing to demolish the Block House.

Every precaution will be used to guard against any serious consequences from up the river, and should the enemy be hardy enough to attempt the relief of this Post from Fort Washington it may add never fading laurels to troops which has always stepped the first for Glory, and who has everything to expect from victory—nothing to dread from disgrace, for altho it is not in their power to command success, the General is well assured they will produce a conviction to the world that they deserve it.

[From original in Department of State, Washington.]

NOTE.—The above order was issued by General Wayne at 12 o'clock in the night between the 20th and 21st of July.

VII

GENERAL WAYNE TO COLONEL MOYLAN

July 21st 1780.

Dear Sir:

After mounting a footman behind each Dragoon you will proceed as fast as possible towards Bergen town—when you arrive at the Pigeon—you will leave one or two trusty horsemen, and as many foot as you think proper in order to cover you from any attempt of the Enemy by *Wahock route*.—

Altho. its of consequence to drive off as many cattle as possible—yet I do not wish you to commit yourself too much.

A party of foot will advance towards the Pigeon to cover you in case you are pushed—shou'd that event happen your own good judgment will govern your retrograde manouvre.

If a movement of the enemy *up the river* renders a retreat necessary, I will find means of giving you the earliest intelligence.

You will oblige the inhabitants to serve as Guides, letting them know the consequences of a deception.

I wish you success and am with much esteem

Yours most affect.

[ANTY WAYNE]

[From original in Department of State, Washington.]

NOTE.—This order must have been given in the morning, before the attack was begun, probably before the first Brigade left the main road at English Neighborhood.

VIII

CAPTAIN PIKE TO GENERAL WAYNE

At the New Dock of Closter.

July 21, 1780.

Dear General.

The Enemy Agreeable to a rough calculation has embarked (on board nine ships, one schooner and two sloops) about three thousand Troops, and are now under way beating down towards New York, they appear to have left a small encampment near Phillips House but perhaps not many, Troops now there may be necessary to forwd on the remains of their Baggage, if any there be, there has several small vessels such as sloops and schooners gone up this day and lay near Phillips's House which possibly they mean to embark the remainder of their troops & Baggage on board, off—the movements of their Troops, of the Manor, appears to be very Genl.

I am with Respect your most obd. servant.

ZEB. PIKE.

To Genl. Wayne.

[From original in Department of State, Washington.]

IX

GENERAL WAYNE TO COLONEL MOYLAN

July 21st, 12 o'clock.

Circumstances render expedition necessary therefore begin to drive the cattle from Three Pigeons—this may be done with the horse only.

You will proceed with all possible despatch to the Liberty Pole. We will cover your rear.

Yours most Sincerely

ANTY WAYNE

To Colonel Moylan

[From original in State Department, Washington.]

X

GEN. CLINTON'S THANKS TO THE REFUGEES

Headquarters July 21, 1780

Sir.

The Commander in Chief admiring the Gallantry of the Refugees, who in such small Numbers defended their Post against so very considerable a Corps and withstood both their Cannonade and Assault; desires his very particular Acknowledgement of their Merit may be testified to them.

His Excellency requests you will give in a Return of the Numbers present at this spirited Defense, that he may give Directions for uniform, Cloathing and Hats being given them from the Inspector General's Office.

In future your Requisition of Ammunition will be valid with the Ordinance

I have the Honor to be

Sir. Your most Obedient
and most humble Servant

JOHN ANDRE
D. A. G.

[*Rivington's Gazette*, July 26, 1780.]

NOTE.—The above approbation was signified to Colonel Cuyler, by the Adjutant General.

XI

GENERAL WAYNE TO GENERAL WASHINGTON

New Bridge 9 o'clock P. M. 21 July 1780.

Dear General

Being convinced that our field-pieces were too light to make the wished impression on the block-house by Bull's Ferry, from an ex-

perience of more than an hour (at no greater distance than from fifty to seventy yards), during which time both officers and men evinced a degree of bravery seldom equalled, but never excelled; and seeing the enemy in motion on York Island, and their shipping under way, together with certain accounts of the embarking of a very large body of troops from Valentine's Hill, it was unanimously determined, in a Council of War on the field, to withdraw the artillery, and fall back by easy degrees to this place, to prevent the disagreeable consequences of being shut up in Bergen Neck. We accordingly moved off, after burning the flats and boats lying at the landing, and driving the cattle from that country, which was part of our plan. Our loss is from fifty to sixty killed and wounded, whom we carried off, without the least molestation. I will have the honor of transmitting to Your Excellency the particulars tomorrow.

I think it my duty to mention, that the enemy are in full motion on the North River, chief part of their troops embarked. As they have completed their foraging in the East and Westchester, may not good policy induce them to take post between the Liberty Pole and this place, in order to render that essential article very difficult for your Excellency to procure, in case of a sieg? I will shift my ground about two in the morning, and fall back towards the camp.

[*Sparks' Correspondence of the Revolution*, III, 34.]

XII

CAPTAIN PRICE TO GENERAL WAYNE

Camp Totawa July the 22d

Dr. General,

Enclosed I have sent you return of the killed and wounded of the Artillery detached to first and second Pennsya. Brigades—

I am sorry every thing was not done that was expected from the Artillery in the attack on the Block House yesterday. I believe you are convinced it was impossible for men to do more than was done both by men and officers but the logs were so thick that it is impossible for six pounders to penetrate them and in conse-

quence rendered it impossible for us to demolish it, if we had twelve or eighteen pounders instead of six we would have completed the business.

I have the honor to be with respect your very
Hm. Servt;

JOS. PRICE.

The Honorable Genl. Wayne

[ENCLOSURE]

Return of the Killed and Wounded of that part of the Pennsylvania Troops engaged at the Block House at Bulls Ferry on the 21st July 1780—

Proctors Artillery—Wounded, 1 Corporal, 1 Bombardier, 2 Gunners, 8 Matrosses.

Detached Party of the first Regt.—Killed, 2 Serjeants & 8 Rank & File; Wounded, Lieut. Hammond, Lieut. Crawford, 2 Serjeants, and 24 Rank & File.

Second Regt.—Killed, 1 Serjeant & 4 Rank & File; Wounded, Lieut. De Hart and 3 Rank and File.

Detached Party of the Tenth Regt.—Wounded, 1 Serjeant and 4 Rank and File.

Artillery—Total Wounded, . . . 12

Infantry—Total Killed, . . . 15

“ Total Wounded, . . . 37

Total Artillery & Infantry Killed & Wounded, . . . 64

JOS HARMAR Lt Col

XIII

GENERAL WAYNE TO GENERAL WASHINGTON

Totowa 22 July, 1780

Dear General,

In pursuance of the plan, which your Excellency was pleased to adopt, the first and second Pennsylvania brigades with four pieces of artillery belonging to Colonel Proctor's regiment, and Colonel Moylan's dragoons, took up their line of march on the 20th, at three o'clock P. M. and arrived, a little in the rear of New Bridge, at nine in the evening. We moved again at one in the morning, in order to occupy the ground in the vicinity of Fort Lee and the landing op-

posite King's Bridge, by the dawn of day; and agreeably to the inclosed order, we advanced towards Bull's Ferry,—General Irvine, with part of his brigade, along the summit of the mountain, and the first brigade, under Colonel Hump-ton, with the artillery and Colonel Moylan's horse, on the common road. About ten o'clock, part of the first brigade had reached that place. Colonel Moylan with the horse, and a detachment of infantry, remained at the fork of the road leading to Paulus Hook and Bergen, to receive the enemy, if they attempted any thing from that quarter.

On reconnoitering the refugee Post, near Bull's Ferry, we found it to consist of a block-house, surrounded by an *abatis*, and stockade to the perpendicular rocks next the North River, with a kind of ditch or parapet, serving as a covered way. By this time we could discover the enemy in motion on York Island, which began to open a prospect of our plan taking a full effect. General Irvine was directed to halt in a position from which he could move to any point where the enemy should attempt to land, either in the vicinity of this post or Fort Lee, where the sixth and seventh regiments were previously concealed, with orders to wait the landing of the enemy, and then, at the point of the bayonet, to dispute the pass in the gorge of the mountain, at every expense of blood, until supported by General Irvine, and the remainder of the troops.

The first regiment was posted in a hollow way on the north side of the block-house, and the tenth in another hollow on the south, with orders to keep up a constant fire into the port-holes, to favor the advance of the artillery, which was covered by the second regiment. When the four field-pieces belonging to Colonel Proctor's Regiment arrived at the medium distance of sixty yards, they commenced a constant fire, which was returned by the enemy, and continued without intermission from eleven until a quarter after twelve o'clock. By that time we received expresses from Closter, that the enemy were embarking their troops from Valentine's Hill,* at Phillips Landing. We also

* Valentine's Hill was the residence of Thomas Valentine, about two and a half miles below Yonkers.

saw many vessels and boats moving up with troops from New York, which made it necessary to relinquish a lesser for a much greater object, that is, drawing the enemy over toward the posts already mentioned, and deciding the fortune of the day in the defiles through which they must pass before they could gain possession of the strong grounds.

In the interim we found that our artillery had made but little impression, although well and gallantly served, the metal not being of sufficient weight to traverse the logs of the block-house; but when the troops understood that they were to be drawn off, such was the enthusiastic bravery of all ranks of officers and men, that the first regiment, no longer capable of restraint, rather than leave a post in the rear, rushed with impetuosity over the *abatis*, and advanced to the stockades, from which they were with difficulty withdrawn, although they had no means of forcing an entry. The contagion spread to the second; but by very great efforts of the officers of both regiments, they were at last restrained, not without the loss of some gallant officers wounded and some brave men killed. Happy it was that the ground would not admit of the further advance of the tenth regiment, and that the situation of General Irvine's brigade prevented them from experiencing a loss proportioned to those immediately engaged (as the same gallant spirit pervaded the whole), which might be a means of frustrating our main object, by incumbering us with too many wounded.

The artillery was, therefore, drawn off, and forwarded towards the wished-for point of action. The killed and wounded were all moved away, except three, that lay dead under the stockades. During this period, Colonel Moylan's horse drove the cattle &c. from Bergen up towards the Liberty Pole, whilst a detachment of infantry destroyed the sloops and wood-boats at the landing, in which were taken a Captain and mate, with two sailors. Some others were killed whilst attempting to escape by swimming. Having thus effected part of our plan, we pushed forward to oppose the troops from Valentine's Hill that we expected to land at the nearest point to New Bridge. If effected, we were determined to drive them back, or to

cut our way through; but in this project we were disappointed; the enemy thought proper to remain in a less hostile position than that of the Jersey shore. We therefore passed the New Bridge, and, by easy degrees returned to this place about an hour ago.

Inclosed is a copy of the orders of the 20th together with a return of the killed and wounded, 64 in number, among whom are Lieutenants Hammond and Crawford, of the first, and Lieutenant Dehart of the second, all very worthy officers; the latter mortally wounded.

I cannot attempt to discriminate between officers, regiments, or corps, who, with equal opportunity, would have acted with equal fortitude. Should my conduct, and that of the troops under my command, meet your Excellency's approbation, it will much alleviate the pain I experience in not having it in my power to carry the whole of the plan into execution, which was only prevented by the most malicious fortune.

[*Correspondence of the Revolution, III., 37. The Casket of 1829, III., 396.*]

XIV

GEN. WAYNE'S DIVISION ORDERS

July 23d, 1780

It is with infinite pleasure that General Wayne acknowledges to the worthy officers and soldiers under his command since the 20th inst., that he never saw more true fortitude than that exhibited on the 21st by the troops immediately at the point of action—Such was the enthusiastic bravery of all ranks of officers and men that the 1st regt, no longer capable of restraint, rushed with impetuosity over the *Abatis* and up to the Stockades, from which they were with difficulty withdrawn; the contagion spread to the 2d—but by the united efforts of the field and other officers of each regt, they were at last restrained. The General fortunately would not admit of the further advance of the 10th & the situation of General Irvine's & the other troops, prevented them from experiencing some loss of men; as the same gallant Spirit pervaded the whole, they very probably would have shown the same eager desire for close action. The Block-house was only a secondary Object, &

to serve as a line to draw the enemy across the river, & to afford us an opportunity of deciding the fate of the day in the defiles through which they might pass before they could possess the strong ground. At 12 o'clock the affairs assumed a pleasing aspect—By intelligence from Closter that the British were embarking at Phillips & falling down the river towards Fort Lee, where the 6th & 7th regts were posted with orders to secrete themselves, and after the enemy landed to meet them in the gorge of the mountain & dispute the pass with the point of the Bayonet at every expence of blood, untill General Irvine with the 2d, and Colonel Humpton with the first Brigades would arrive to support them. So that there ought to be no difficulty in giving up a small object for one that was capital. Indeed, had the artillery been of sufficient caliber, the brave officers & men who conducted them would have succeeded in the reduction of the block-house by a constant fire of more than one hour, within the medium distance of 60 yards, & not be under the disagreeable accusation of leaving a post unreduced behind them; this being too trifling an affair to attend to any longer, when a more ample and glorious prospect was before us, but in this we have been disappointed as the enemy prudently chose to remain in a less hostile position than that of the Jersey shore.

The General cannot attempt to discriminate between officers, Regts or Corps, who with equal opportunity would have acted with equal Fortitude—he fondly hopes that day is not far distant, when the prowess of those troops will be acknowledged by the European & American World.

By order of General Wayne

B. FISHBOURN

A. Camp

[*Pennsylvania Archives*, VIII., 452.]

XV

GENERAL IRVINE TO CAPT. TRUMBULL

Camp, July 23d, 80

Sir:

I am perfectly convinced that so far from any thing being wanting in the officers and the men

of the Artillery at the attack on the Blockhouse that I think it would have been impossible for men to have behaved better. Give me leave to assure you that I am of opinion, their conduct on that occasion presages happier efforts in the future.

I wish you to have your expenditures of Commutation replaced as soon as possible, but as to the quantity & quality I leave that to you.

I am Sir

Yr obt St

W. IRVINE

Captain Trumbull

[*From the original in possession of Dr. W. A. Irvine.*]

XVI

GENERAL WAYNE TO COLONELS DELANY AND JOHNSTON

Totoway 26 July 1780

Dear Colonels

You have undoubtedly heard of our march to Bergen, but as ignorance, malice or envy, aided by the tongue of slander, may attempt to misrepresent that affair, I shall just mention the objects in view, viz.: to drive the stock out of Bergen Neck; to prevent the enemy from receiving constant supplies from that quarter, and in case of a siege to secure to our own use those cattle which they would carry into New York. One other was the destruction of the Refugee Post near Bull's Ferry, consisting of a Block-House, surrounded by a stockade and abbatiss, with a ditch or parapet serving as a covered way, garrisoned by refugees, Tories, and all the banditti, and robbers and horse thieves of that country, with some pieces of artillery. But the grand object was to draw the army which General Clinton brought from Charleston, made up of grenadiers, guards and light infantry, into the defiles of the mountain in the vicinity of Fort Lee, where we expected them to land, in order to succour the Refugee post, or to endeavor to cut off our retreat to New Bridge; the object to them was great; the lure appeared to take; three thousand British embarked at

Phillips's and fell down opposite the landings, where the sixth and seventh regiments were posted with orders to secrete themselves until the enemy had debarked, and then to meet them in the gorge of the defiles, and with the point of the bayonet to dispute the pass at every expense of blood, until the arrival of the first and second brigades, which would place the British boys between three such fires, aided by the bayonet, too much for human firmness to withstand; but these gentry prudently remained on board, which was a less hostile position than that of the Jersey shore. I may now with safety mention, that one object, not the least, was to divert their attention from a meditated attempt upon Rhode Island, in a combined attack by land and water on the French fleet and army at that place. Six thousand men were actually embarked, who have been delayed by this manœuvre four days, a circumstance which will render their meditated attack wholly abortive. I always had the highest opinion of the Pennsylvania troops, if it were possible, on this occasion they would have increased my admiration.

Tell Mrs Delaney and Mrs Peters that of equal rank no country or service can produce a more worthy officer than their brother, Lieutenant Colonel Robinson; if he has a fault, it is extreme excess of bravery. He commanded the first regiment that day; his horse was wounded under him in two places, and his coat riddled by musket balls and buckshot; he has deservedly become the idol of his soldiers.

[*The Casket* (Sept., 1829), III., 397.]

XVII

GENERAL WAYNE TO PRESIDENT REED

Totoway 26 July 1780

Dr Sir,

You have undoubtedly heard of our tour to Bergen, but it is a duty I owe to you, the troops I commanded & to myself, to make you acquainted with the objects of that expedition, lest the envy, Malice, or tongue of Slander should attempt to misrepresent that affair.

One was to take all the stock out of Bergen

neck to prevent the enemy from receiving constant supplies from the Inhabitants out of that Quarter, and in case of a siege to secure to their own use those Cattle that they would Inevitably carry into New York, another was the Destruction of a post near Bull's ferry consisting of a Block-House, surrounded by a strong Stockade, and abattis, Garrisoned by the Refugees & a wretched banditti of Robbers, horse thieves, &c.

But the Grand Object was to draw the army which Sir Henry Clinton brought from Charles town into action in the Defiles of the Mountain in the Vicinity of Fort Lee, where we expected them to Land in order to succour the refugee post, and to endeavour to cut off our retreat to the Liberty Pole & New Bridge, the apparant object to them was great, and the lure had like to take the wished effect. Three thousand men consisting of the flower of the Brittish Army were embarked from Phillips and stood down the river hovering off the Landing near Fort Lee, where the 6th & 7th Pennsy Regiments lay concealed with directions to let them land unmolested (giving me Intelligence of the attempt,) & then to meet them in the Gorge of the Defile and with the point of the Bayonet to dispute the pass at every expense of blood, until the arrival of the first and second Pennsy. Brigades when we should put them between three such fires as no human fortitude would withstand, and I may now with safety mention that it was also designed to divert their attention from a Meditated attempt on Rhode Island by a combined attack by Land and Water on the French fleet & Army in that place, this has had the effect by retarding them four days after they had actually Embarked upwards of six thousand men for that very purpose, it will therefore be too late to attempt anything at this period as the french will be prepared for it.

Inclosed is the order of the 20th and 22d to which and to the General's letter to Congress I must refer you for particulars.

I always had the highest Opinion of the troops but my most Sanguine wishes, fell far short of the real fortitude, & bravery, which pervades the whole, even the new recruits rushes on to storm altho. not the object.

[*Pennsylvania Archives VIII.*, 450.]

XVIII

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO THE PRESIDENT OF
CONGRESS.

Head Quarters, Bergen County,
July 26, 1780.

Sir :

Having received information that there were considerable numbers of cattle and Horses in Bergen Neck, within reach of the enemy and having reason to suspect that they meant shortly to draw all supplies of that kind within their lines. I detached Brigadier General Wayne, on the 20th, with the first and second Pennsylvania Brigades, with four pieces of Artillery attached to them, and Colonel Moylan's regiment of dragoons to bring them off. I had it also in contemplation, to attempt, at the same time, the destruction of a Block-house erected at Bull's Ferry, which served the purposes of covering the enemy's wood cutters, and giving security to a body of Refugees, by whom it was garrisoned, and who committed depredations upon the well affected inhabitants for many miles around.

General Wayne having disposed of his troops in such a manner as to guard the different landing places on the Bergen shore, upon which the enemy might throw over troops from York Island to intercept his retreat, and having sent down the Cavalry to execute the business of driving off the stock, proceeded with the first, second and tenth regiments and the artillery to the Block-house, which he found surrounded by an abattis and stockade. He for sometime tried the effect of his field pieces upon it, but though the fire was kept up for an hour, they were found too light to penetrate the logs of which it was constructed. The troops, during this time, being galled by a constant fire from the loop holes of the house, and seeing no chance of making a breach with cannon—those of the first and second regiments, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the officers to restrain them, rushed through the abattis to the foot of the stockade, with a view of forcing an entrance, which was found impracticable. This act of intemperate valor was the cause of the loss we sustained, and which amounted in the whole to three officers wounded, 15 non commissioned and privates killed and 46 non commissioned

and privates wounded. The wounded officers are Lieutenants Hammond and Crawford of the first and Lieutenant D. Heart of the second, the last since dead. I cannot but mention his death with regret, as he was a young gentleman of amiable qualities, and who promised fair to be serviceable to his country.

The dragoons in the meantime drove off the stock which were found in the Neck ; the sloops and wood boats in the dock near the block-house were burnt and the few people on board them made prisoners.

I have been thus particular, lest the account of this affair should have reached Philadelphia much exaggerated, as is commonly the case upon such occasions.

[*Pennsylvania Packet*, August 1, 1780.]

XIX

PRESIDENT REED TO GENERAL WAYNE

Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1780

Dr Sir :

I duly received & thank you for your Favour of the 26th July inclosing your Orders on the late Excursion to Bergen. They have been spoken of here much to your Honour & with the gallant Behaviour of the Men shew that tho' we did not meet with entire Success we deserved it.

Neither the Objects of the Expedition, nor the Conduct of it were fully understood here at first & as often happens on such Occasions were misrepresented, but a few Days & better Information soon set the Matter right — if any Doubts had remained the General's Letter wiped them off, tho' in some Respects it tended to make the Affair of the Block-House a more important Business than it really was. As to the Whispers of Envy & Malevolence of Slander, you must, my dear Sir, submit in common with your Fellow Men to a Share of them as the Tax which Merit and Distinction must pay. The World would be too estimable if every Action was judged upon the Principles of Candour & its due Worth assigned it unalloyed by Jealousy & Uncharitableness. In one Respect military merit is least subject to it than any other, as it has Witnesses of Companions & the Benefits arising to mankind from a conspicuous Display of it are such that the World is ready

to be its Friend for its own Interest. Should you be called as probably you may to any distinguished Rank of civil Life you will find the Arts of busy wicked Men more successful, and not so easily detected or parried. Scarce a week elapses but some wretched Falsehood takes Wing with Respect to us, flutters about & dies, when a new one more palatable & adapted to the State of the Day arises which in its Turn gives Way to a fresher. For a time I felt myself hurt & spent Time and Labour to counteract them, but I have long since learned that the best Shield is Integrity & truest Remedy, Patience. I am informed that there has been much Industry used this Spring & Summer in Camp on this Score & that it is very frequent at this Time. So much Pains to lessen me in the Opinion of Mankind while I am pursuing diligently the Interests of my Country with a single disinterested View to its Success in this great Cause fully convinces me that there are some Men who have different Intentions & who fear honest Men on public Stations. I have at different Periods had my Passions worked upon, my Interests assailed, splendid Prospects held forth to engage me in the Views of Party & I never experienced the full Weight of Enmity till I had fully declined every Overture of this Nature in such a Manner as left no Hope of Success. However, I trust there is Virtue & Discernment in the World sufficient to support a Man in doing his Duty & that I have some Friends who will judge upon facts not upon Suggestions especially when they come thro' so corrupt a Channel.

Fanner has Directions to purchase a red Cloth for the Facings if to be had in Town & they will be forwarded as soon as possible. Lyttle has set out with supply of stores & a good Stock of Shirts and Overalls—2000 of each which with what gets to you in other Directions will, I hope, prove a comfortable Supply. Adieu, my best Wishes attend you, & I beg you to believe me Very much

Your Sincere Friend & Obed
Hble Servt

JOS REED

[From original in possession of Henry B. Dawson.]

XX

JOHN WALKER TO GENERAL WEEDON.

Philadelphia August 15, 1780

General Wayne made an unsuccessful attempt to storm a block-house of the enemy's at Bergen a few days ago. The attack was made with the utmost gallantry and the place would probably have been carried, but no entrance could be found, there being no other but a subterraneous one. Our loss was sixty odd killed and wounded, in exchange for which we got some hundreds of bullocks. As much as we want beef this is but bad exchange.

[*Papers relating chiefly to the Maryland Line during the Revolution, p. 114.*]

XXI

SIR HENRY CLINTON TO LORD GERMAIN

East Hampton, Suffolk Co., L. I.,
August 20 1780

I HAVE the satisfaction of communicating to your Lordship, an instance of courage, which reflects the greatest honour on a small body of the Refugees.

About *Seventy* of them had taken post on a part of the opposite shore on the North River, called Bull's Ferry, where they had fortified themselves with a Block-house and Stockade, to be protected in cutting wood, the labour they were employed in for their maintenance.

A corps of near *two thousand* Rebels, under their Generals Wayne, Irving and Proctor, with seven pieces of cannon, made an attack upon them on the 21st ult. Notwithstanding a cannonade of three hours, almost every shot of which penetrated through the Block-house, and an attempt to carry the place by assault, they were repulsed by these *brave men*, with the loss of a great many killed and wounded. The exertions of the Refugees did not cease: after having resisted so great a force, they followed the enemy, seized their stragglers and *rescued from them the cattle they were driving from the neighbouring district.*

The Block-house which I visited was pierced with fifty-two shot in one face only, and the two small guns that were in it, were dismounted

Six of the Refugees were killed and fifteen wounded—the far greater part in the Block-house.

[From *The London Gazette*, printed in the *Cow Chase*, London, 1781.]

XXII

ADJUTANT GENERAL MACKENZIE TO CAPTAIN
WARD

Head Quarters, 11th Dec. 1780.

Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure of sending you, by the direction of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the enclosed extract of a letter which he has received by the last packet, from Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and which he is happy to communicate to you, by the first opportunity.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient
humble servant

FRED. MACKENZIE

D. A. Gen.

Capt. Ward, Loyal Refugees.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Extract of Letter from LORD GEORGE GERMAIN to his Excellency SIR HENRY CLINTON, dated 4th October 1780.

"The very extraordinary instance of courage shewn by the Loyal Refugees, in the affair of Bull's ferry, of which you make such honorable mention, is a pleasing proof of the spirit and resolution with which men in their circumstances will act against their oppressors, and how great advantages the Kings troops may derive from employing those of approved fidelity. And His Majesty, to encourage such exertions, commands me to desire you will acquaint the survivors of the brave SEVENTY, that their intrepid behavior is approved of by their Sovereign."

[*Rivington's Gazette*, December 13, 1780.]

XXIII

JOHN POST TO WILLIAM VAN INGEN

West Point 10th Octr 1780

Our Brigade was posted at Fort Lee to watch the enemies motion from F. Washington which

is directly opposite to it, while we lay there two British soldiers swam over to us in the night, from this place I had a fair view of the City, the East River & their encampment on York Island. One of the inhabitants said that Jacob Glenn had been in his Home, that he is an Engr. in the Levies and that he was in the Block-house when General Wayne attacked it, which they have since evacuated and demolished—this is all I can tell about him.

[From the original in possession of C. E. Van Cortlandt.]

XXIV

COL. PROCTOR'S FORCE

In the department of State, at Washington, there is an original "Return of the non-commissioned and matrosses in the Corps of Art'y, the States to which they belong & the number wanting to complete the Establishment, July 12, 1780," which probably gives Colonel Proctor's force in the attack:

"4th Regt, Col. Proctor, Penna. 8 Companies, effective force of non-com. & Mat. 149; wanting to complete 283, establishment 432."

XXV

AMERICAN ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR

Thursday, the 19th instant, the first and second Pennsylvania brigades, commanded by Brigadier General Wayne, marched from their respective encampments for the purpose of collecting & bringing off those cattle in Bergen County, immediately exposed to the enemy. After executing the order, General Wayne on his return visited a block-house in the vicinity of Bergen town, built and garrisoned by a number of Refugees to prevent the disagreeable necessity of being forced into the British sea service. The work was found proof against light artillery, when a part of the first and second Pennsylvania Regiments were ordered to attempt it by assault when after forcing their way through the abatis and pickets, a retreat was indispensably necessary, there being no other entrance in the Block-house but a subterraneous passage sufficient only for one man to pass.

Our loss consists of 69, including 3 officers, killed and wounded. Lieutenant Moody and six of his party were taken on their return from an excursion to Sussex.

[*Pennsylvania Packet*, July 25, 1780.]

We hear that on Friday morning last the Pennsylvania line under the command of General Wayne, made an unsuccessful attack against the block-house, the enemy erected some time ago at Closter, in Bergen County. Our failure, it is said, was owing to the lightness of our artillery, and the enemy's metal being much heavier than was expected. Our troops however recovered several hundred head of quadrupeds, consisting of horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs, which the banditti that infest the neighbourhood had plundered from that inhabitants. Our loss on this occasion is said to be several killed and wounded.

[*New Jersey Gazette*, July 26, 1780.]

On the morning of the 25th ult, died at Camp, of the wounds he received in bravely doing his duty before the Block-house near Bulls ferry on the 21st Lieutenant Jacob Morris De Hart, brother of Col De Hart, of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, aged nineteen years, the emulation and fire necessary to warm a soldier's breast soon kindled in this young, but manly officer, having entered into the service of his country at sixteen; from which time his sweetness of disposition, and attention to duty, gave him the affection of officers of every rank. At five o'clock in the afternoon he was buried with the honours of war, attended by a large concourse of officers from the different lines of the army.

[*New Jersey Gazette*, August 2, 1780.]

Extract of a letter from Tappan, dated August 11, 1780.

The British have called in their out-posts. On the 9th instant they evacuated and burnt the Block-house in Bergen, on which General Wayne lately made an unsuccessful attack.

[*The Connecticut Gazette*, August 25, 1780.]

XXVI

BRITISH ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, Generals Wayne and Irwin with the 1st and 2d Pennsylvania Brigades of Infantry, Col. Moylan's Cavalry, and Proctor's Artillery, the Flower of Washington's Army, consisting of about 1000 Troops, with 6 Six Pounders, and one Howitz, appeared in view of Col Cuyler's Refugee Post, on the Jersey Shore, which was then commanded by Capt Thomas Ward; about 10 o'clock they advanced with their Cannon to within 60 Yards of the Refugee Works, and commenced a tremendous Cannonade, which lasted till half past 11; they attempted to storm the Abbatis but were repulsed with the Loss of about 90 killed and wounded, among which are five Officers.

The Loss of the Refugees is 4 killed and 8 slightly wounded; no Veterans could have behaved better on this Occasion than these few Loyalists. And his Excellency the Commander in Chief has expressed his Thanks and Approbation to this LOYAL BAND for their spirited and gallant Behaviour.

[*Rivington's Gazette*, July 22, 1780.]

The following is the Names of the brave Refugees that were killed and wounded at Col. Cuyler's Refugee Post, near Fort Lee, about 8 Miles from New York, on Hudson's River, on Friday, the 21st inst, viz:

Thomas Phillips, of the artillery John McMurdy, with another man, and a Negro, killed.

Lieutenant George and Absalom Bull, Alexander Sharp, John and Ezekiel Fealy, and John Mullan wounded.

The principal Officers on the Attack were Colonels Moylan, Stewart, Hayes, Proctor, and Majors Lee and More.

Thus the chosen Band of Washington's Army were repulsed by a few determined Loyalists, and we have reason to believe the Loss of the Rebels much greater than has yet been ascertained—and to add more to the spirit of the Refugees, a Party, under the Command of the brave Captain Ward, pursued the Rear of the retreating Army upwards of 4 miles, retook

twenty Head of Cattle that were carried off from the well affected Neighbours, Killed one Rebel, and made Prisoner of General Wayne's Servant and another.

By the confession of the rebels, we now find the loss sustained by them in their late attack of the Refugee Post—last Friday, was at least 150 killed and wounded, and among them 5 officers, two of which are said to be Colonels.

[*Rivington's Gazette*, July 26, 1780.]

Chatham, July 26, Last Friday General Wayne with a detachment of 1800 men, made an assault upon a block-house of the enemy, near Bull's Ferry, on the North River, but

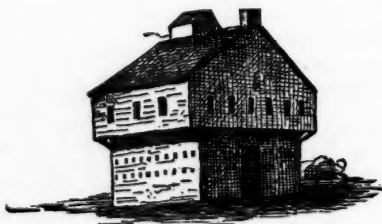
finding it very strong (*held only 84 Refugees*) drew off the men. Our loss, we are told amounts to near 50 killed and wounded. (*But the Returns say 150.*)

[*Rivington's Gazette*, July 29, 1780.]

PLAN OF A BLOCK HOUSE

That my readers may better understand the construction of a block house I add a view from Anburey's Travels. These constructions were essentially similar, and in common use throughout the frontier as protection against the Indians. A stockade surrounded them without, and an exterior line of abatis occasionally afforded a more perfect defence.

C. H. WINFIELD.



THE MASSACRE OF THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS

1778

Having been honored with an invitation from Mr. Augustus Van Cortlandt, the present proprietor of the ancient estate of Cortlandt, to present some facts relating to a portion of his land, which, one hundred and two years ago, was hallowed by the blood and burial of the bodies of a large number of friendly Indians, who, while assisting the American cause in the Revolution, bravely laid down their lives on the fields, which are now found almost covered from sight with rank weeds, bushes, and stately trees, the growth of the last thirty years, I have prepared the following sketch :

Some fifty-five years ago, an incident occurred, which made such an impression on my mind that it will never be forgotten. I will relate it in my own style.

Late one pleasant afternoon, two persons were leisurely walking up the road, which was then known as the New Road, although it was publicly opened soon after the year 1800. Before that period it was a lane, used by several farmers on its line, and at its entrance from the old Mile Square Road—about one-quarter of a mile south of the scene of the incidents of my story—were set up "posts and bars," which closed it from the public.

The elder of these two persons was a lady, some 65 years of age ; the other, the writer of these lines, a stout lad of about 14 years—her grandson—of an inquiring turn of mind, whose numerous questions somewhat annoyed the ancient dame ; in fact, his tongue was more active than all other members of his body, and while passing on towards the spot I refer to—then an opening in the woods—she told him the reason why it became known as the "Indian Field," and related many interesting incidents connected with the terrible massacre of the friendly Indians, which the lad had often heard talked about from his early youth.

At the period spoken of, the cleared opening, lying on the left-hand side of the road, was almost square, containing two or three acres of land, and was surrounded on three sides by large trees, and a dense wood, covering several hundred acres, known as "Cortlandt's Woods," which that lad, a few years later, was fond of visiting for the

partridge, woodcock, wild pigeons, grey squirrels, and other game which were abundant in their season, and of which he carried away numbers in his game bag.

The soil, of this open space, was of a light and loamy nature, though I well remember to have seen grain growing upon it during several seasons, and it was also a famous place for wild strawberries, as were also the fields on the high grounds on the easterly side of the road, which were formerly known as the Battle Field on "DeVeaux's Heights."

The brave Indians who offered up their lives on and near these heights in the month of August, 1778, were the Stockbridge Indians, under the command of Abraham Ninham. The first knowledge we have of this tribe is, according to Dr. Timothy Edwards, that they were of the Muhhekaneew tribe, which migrated from Hudson River about the year 1734, and settled at Stockbridge in Massachusetts, after which period they became known as the Stockbridge Indians. Their chief, Abraham Ninham, usually known by the latter name, was an intelligent, trustworthy, and brave man, and by many persons supposed to be a half-breed.

Early in the year 1775, Ninham offered his services to the Provincial Congress, who employed him as a scout and a bearer of dispatches to other tribes of Indians farther west. In the performance of this service he met with both personal loss and much suffering. The Congress, on the 4th of July, 1775, appointed "a committee to take under consideration the sufferings of Abraham Ninham." Their report was made, and Ninham was satisfactorily compensated.

On the 7th of August, 1776, Gen. Washington wrote to Timothy Edwards, who was then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the subject of employing, in the service of the United States, the Stockbridge Indians, who had previously expressed themselves "anxious to take part in our favour." Mr. Edwards, a few days after, was ordered to "engage all the Stockbridge Indians he can, and they should be officered and paid agreeable to the former resolve of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs." They are found in service August 21, 1777, at which period the following interesting account of these Indians appeared in the newspapers of the day.

"On the late alarm occasioned by the evacuation of Ticonderoga, a number of Stockbridge Indians marched with the militia of that County, and were stationed with Generals Nixon and Fellows, between Fort Edward and Fort Ann.

On the 18th of July last, General Fellows sent out five of them on a scout to Skenesborough; the next day before the sun set, they returned with six prisoners, consisting of two regulars and four tories. The account being somewhat entertaining, I shall give it nearly in the words of Ninham, who commanded the party. He says:

"We passed the creek and went within a mile or two of Skene's house, where we lay down in a thick spot of woods by the side of the road. It was not long before there came along two regulars driving a number of horses. We jumped up and seized them; the regulars were so very much frightened that they made no resistance; neither could they speak plain. We found, by the noise, there were a number more behind driving cattle. One of our prisoners called to the sergeant for help; upon this we thought it wise to make the best way out of the woods. Our prisoners attempted to get away from us; we were therefore obliged to make them feel that our hatchets were heavy. I told them, if you will behave like prisoners, we will use you well, but if you don't, we must kill you. After this they behaved well, and did everything we bid them. On our way to our encampment we thought we would take in with us as many tories as we could find, and in order to find them out, we gave our prisoners their guns, taking out their flints. When we came near a house we told our prisoners, you must keep before us, and if you see any man you must cock your guns and present them at them, and demand who they are for—the King or the Country? They did so, and the tories answered, they were for the King, or they should have moved off long ago. They seemed to be glad to see the regulars, and told them, you are our brothers. I knew one of the Tories, as I came in sight of him, I therefore put my hat over my face, for fear the fellow should know me, till the red coats had done their duty. After he had in a most strong manner declared he was for the king, I asked him further,—will you be true to the king—and fight for him till you die? O yes—said the tory. Upon this he discovered his error, knew me—and immediately said—what king do you mean? I mean King Hancock. Ah, said I—we have found you out, we don't know kings in America yet; you must go along with us."

In the following month of October, Ninham, with his company of Indians, made application to Congress, "to be employed in the service of the United States; who, in their proceedings, October 25, 1777, requested that they report themselves to Major General Gates for duty;" and at the same time, "Ordered, that 200 dollars be paid to the said Abraham Ninham for the use of himself and his companions, and

as an acknowledgement for their zeal in the cause of the United States." Next year (1778), in the month of August, General Washington, with his main army, lay encamped at White Plains in Westchester county, from which place Colonel Gist was detailed, with a small body of light troops, to act in connection with the Stockbridge Indians, in skirmishing between the lines, they having had a fight on the 20th of August with Colonel Emmerick, who was obliged to retreat to Kingsbridge. Eleven days after, Colonel Gist divided his troops into three parties, the largest of which, being under his command, was posted on Husted's Hill, three to four hundred yards east of "New Road." About the same distance above, and about one hundred yards east of the "Mile Square road," lay Major Stewart with the second portion. The third squad of light infantry, under the command of a Captain —, were posted in the woods, on the descending slope of the hill opposite, about two hundred yards east of the "New Road," and in the rear of the Stockbridge Indians, who were in advance, on the Mile Square road. This was the position of the American troops on the morning of the 31st of August, 1778, when the battle began. The greatest struggle, was on the second field north of Daniel DeVoe's house, where the bodies of some seventeen Indians lay, cut and hacked to death; besides many others, who were killed and wounded in their attempt to escape in several directions. It was a terrible conflict, or rather a slaughter of about thirty Indians, besides a few who were severely wounded, including two or three of the light infantry; several of the slightly wounded and others, of both infantry and Indians, managed to escape in the woods and swamps.

Many years afterwards, this fight was a frequent subject of conversation by those of the families who had visited the fields immediately after the conflict. Interesting incidents were related, and occasionally were noted down by myself; these, with the several published reports made at the period by the British press, are my authorities for the following account of the Indian massacre on "De Veaux's Heights."

In the month of July, 1778, while a large body of British troop lay encamped at Kingsbridge, three of their prominent officers, Lieutenant-Colonels Simcoe, Emmerick and Tarleton, with a body of hussars, started on a tour of observation by taking a northeasterly direction, which led them to the high ground of Valentine, and afterwards upon the Mile Square road. When they had proceeded about a half a mile above the lower Valentine's Hill, they stopped at the entrance of a lane on the left hand side, which led up to several farm houses in a northerly direction.

While resting here a few moments, the party had a very singular and narrow escape, which Simcoe in his journal thus describes: "The Stockbridge Indians, about sixty in number, excellent marksmen, had just joined Mr. Washington's army. Lt Col Simcoe was describing a private road (the lane) to Lt Col Tarleton; Wright, his Orderly dragoon, alighted and took down a fence of (Daniel) DeVou's farm yard (adjoining the lane) for them to pass through; around this farm the Indians were ambuscaded; Wright had scarce mounted his horse, when these officers, for some trivial reason, altered their intentions, and spurring their horses, soon rode out of sight, and out of reach of the Indians. A few days after, they had certain information of the ambuscade they so fortunately had escaped; in all probability they owed their lives to the Indians' expectation of surrounding and taking them prisoners." The latter part of the following month Simcoe prepared a plan, by which he thought to circumvent both the Indians and a small body of light troops under the command of Colonel Gist. Early in the morning of the 31st of August Simcoe, with a large number of troops of all kinds, set out, with the expectation of enticing the American troops and Indians down the Mile Square road, and at the same time of advancing his flanks both on the right and left, which movement, he says, "would be perfectly concealed by the fall of the ground upon the right, and by the woods (Cortlandt's) upon the left; and he meant to gain the heights (Husted's) in the rear of the enemy, attacking whomsoever should be within by his cavalry and such infantry as might be necessary. In pursuance of these intentions, Lieut.-Colonel Emmerick, with his corps, was detached from the Queen's Rangers and Legion, as Lieut.-Colonel Simcoe thought, fully instructed in the plan," which was that he should post his command in Cortlandt's woods, on the west side of the upper house, the residence of Frederick De Voe, but instead he placed them near a half mile south, and opposite Daniel De Voe's house. However Simcoe says: "Emmerick most unfortunately mistook the nearer house—Daniel De Voe's—for one at a greater distance, the names being the same, and there posted himself, and sent from thence a patrol forward upon the road, before Lieut.-Col. Simcoe could have time to stop it. This patrol had no bad effect, not meeting with an enemy; had a single man of it deserted, or been taken, the whole attempt had probably been abortive. Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, who was halfway up a tree, on the top of which was a drummer-boy, saw a flanking party of the enemy approach. The troops had scarcely fallen

into their ranks when a smart firing was heard from the Indians, who had lined the fences of the (Mile Square) road, and were exchanging shot with Lieut.-Col. Emmerick, whom they had discovered. The Queen's Rangers moved rapidly to gain the heights, and Lieut.-Col. Tarleton immediately advanced with the Hussars and the Legion cavalry; not being able to pass the fences in his front, he made a circuit to return upon their right, which being reported to Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, he broke from the column of the Rangers, with the Grenadier Company, and directed Major Ross to conduct the Corps to the heights, advanced to the road, and arrived without being perceived within ten yards of the Indians, who had been intent upon the attack of Emmerick's Corps and the Legion. The Indians now gave a yell, and fired upon the Grenadier Company, wounding four of them and Lieut.-Col. Simcoe. They were driven from the fences, and Lieut.-Col. Carleton with the Cavalry got among them and pursued them rapidly down Cortlandt's ridge; that active officer had a narrow escape; in striking at one of the fugitives he lost his balance and fell from his horse. Luckily the Indian had no bayonet and his musket had been discharged."

Another version of the affair, from one of those engaged in it on the British side, appears to have been written in a spirit of jealousy. It is set forth as "A Genuine account of the late affair at Kingsbridge." "The British Troops fell in with a party of 60 Light Infantry of the Rebels, and 48 Stockbridge Indians under the command of the son of Ninham, about a mile from our lines, when Colonel Tarleton, with the Cavalry of the Legion (late Pennsylvania Dragoons) and part of the Queen's Rangers, charged and pursued them a considerable distance. Several of the rebel Light Infantry and nineteen Indians were killed on the field refusing quarter, and many are supposed to have perished in the woods of their wounds. Ninham's son was killed and ten prisoners taken, among them a rebel Captain and two Indians."

Simcoe says: "The Indians fought most gallantly; they pulled more than one of the Cavalry from their horses. French, an active youth, bugle-horn to the Hussars, struck at an Indian, but missed his blow; the man dragged him from his horse, and was searching for his knife to stab him, when loosening French's hand he luckily drew out a pocket pistol and shot the Indian through the head, in which situation he was found."

A lieutenant of Colonel Emmerick's corps also set forth "A detail of the whole proceedings of the detachment that day, the truth of which can be testified by all that were present." He says: "Detachments

from the Queen's Rangers, Chasseurs, De Lancey's Second Battalion, and Legion Dragoons, under the Command of Lieut.-Colonels Simcoe, Emmerick and Tarleton, marched the road to Mile Square for four miles, about 10 o'clock they took their several posts, viz., the Rangers and Legion Dragoons in a wood on the right, the Chasseurs, Light Infantry and Riflemen on the left, Lt. Col. Emmerick, with Dragoons and some Light Infantry, in the centre; at 12 o'clock Lt. Col. Emmerick discovered a body of rebel Infantry of between 50 and 60 Indians coming down the road directly for him, he immediately made an attack on them, and then kept retreating by degrees, in order to draw them through the right and left wings, which as soon as he found, by the warm firing of his Light Infantry and Riflemen and the Grenadiers of the Rangers, was accomplished, he immediately faced about and ordered a charge by his own Dragoons, accompanied by those of the Legion, which, by their activity and spirited behaviour, together with that of the Infantry then engaged, very soon put a period to the existence of 37 Indians and a number of Rebels; there were 10 prisoners taken, amongst them one Captain and two Indians of the Stockbridge tribe. Our loss was two killed of the Legion, two of the Chasseurs, and three of the Queen's Rangers wounded; amongst the slain was the young Indian Chief Ninham. The old Sachem, Ninham, has since been found dead of his wounds in Col. Cortlandt's Fields."

These several versions of this brutal affair, made principally by officers engaged in it, were all on the British side, and clearly prove that there was but a small body of American troops engaged, including the Indians—perhaps less than one hundred, all told—while the British troops outnumbered them nearly or quite five to one, and these were picked men, drawn from both infantry and cavalry, under the command of three able and distinguished officers, who had sufficient skill to draw these improperly armed Indians into an ambuscade, where infantry and cavalry enclosed, and broke them up in detail, and being well mounted, were enabled to cut them down as they attempted to escape; the Indians having but little idea of resistance against cavalry, especially as their muskets were generally without bayonets, and at this time were unloaded.

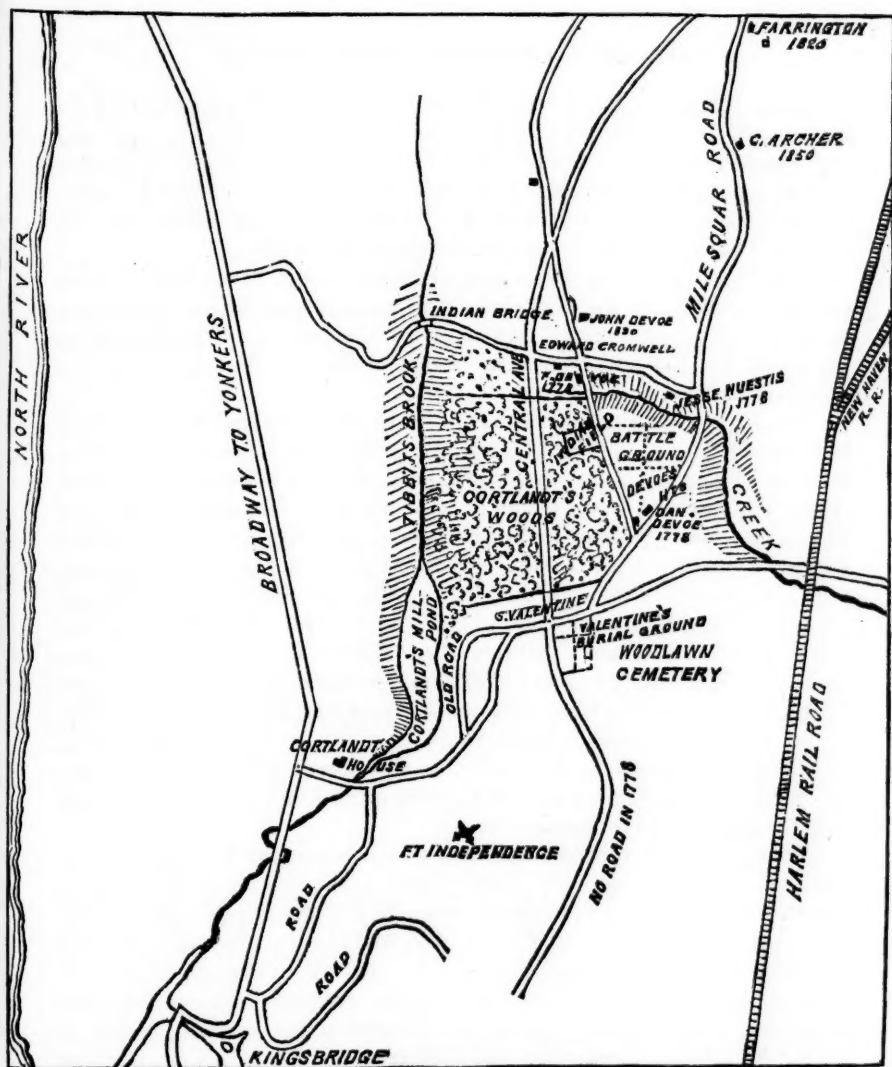
Several of these Indians escaped through the woods and swamps. Others ran down the ridge, and across a small bridge over Tippet's Brook, a half of a mile distant, where, on the other side, a few of them hid among the rocks and bushes. Bolton says, "The cavalry being unable to scale the rocks, called upon the fugitives to sur-

render, promising them as a condition for so doing life and protection. Upon this, three ventured to throw themselves upon the mercy of the British soldiers, and were immediately drawn out by the bridge and there killed; since which period this bridge, which yet belongs to the ancient domain of Cortlandt, has been known as the "Indian Bridge."

The old lady, spoken of before, was at the time of the conflict a young woman of eighteen. She, with several others of the family, the next day visited a portion of the grounds where this butchery took place, the principal part of which was on her father's land, leased from Colonel Phillips. Here she saw a great many dead Indians, and one British trooper in particular, who lay alongside of a fence which she pointed out to the troublesome lad previously introduced, and she added, "that he was a fine, tall, splendid looking young soldier, whose looks she had never forgotten."

Several of the wounded soldiers were taken to the houses of Frederick and Daniel Devoe, where their wounds were dressed and cared for, and one poor Indian was brought to the latter's house—a most distressing looking object—having one side of his head or face cleaved down by a sabre cut almost to the chin; here he was nursed several weeks, when he was able to get away to some of his comrades north, where he finally got well, but with a face frightfully disfigured. Others were afterwards found maimed; the old Chief, Ninham, was so badly wounded that he must have soon after died; yet before his death he was able to crawl down the hill to a running brook, towards Jesse Husted's house, where his body was afterwards found by the peculiar action of the house dogs, which led to the suspicion that they had eaten human flesh. They were followed, when the remains of Ninham's body, which had been nearly devoured by the dogs, were found, and also the mutilated bodies of two or three more; all of which were buried in the "Indian Field," and a number of large stones piled on their graves, not as a monument, but to protect the bodies from further desecration.

THOMAS F. DEVOE



SCENE OF THE MASSACRE, AUGUST 31, 1778.

GEORGE CLYMER—THE SIGNER

What "Magna Charta" was to the Commons of England the "Declaration of Independence" was to the Patriots of America; nor was the acknowledgment of the Rights of the Commons wrung with greater reluctance from the usurper John, than ours from the Third George; and the names of the twenty-five "Barons of Runnymede" and the fifty-six "Signers" stand side by side immortal in history.

It is deeply to be regretted that so little has been handed down to us concerning many of the illustrious men whose signatures are appended to the great "Declaration," and it is for the purpose of presenting to the public the life and character of one of these gifted men that this article is written.

Among the many who left the shores of Old England to seek a new home midst the forests of America, was Richard Clymer, a native of Bristol, England, who arrived in Philadelphia with William Penn in the fall of 1699. Of this gentleman little or nothing is known, except that he left two sons—William and Christopher, and a daughter Ann. Christopher Clymer was a well-to-do merchant and ship-builder of Philadelphia, who took to wife Deborah, daughter of George Fitzwater, a Philadelphia merchant, by his wife, Mary Hardiman. Her sister, Hannah Fitzwater, married William Coleman. Christopher Clymer had two children, viz.: Elizabeth, an infant, who died December 20, 1739, and George. Mrs. Clymer died March 6, 1740, and Christopher, himself, June 1, 1740.

George Clymer was born in the City of Philadelphia, June 1, 1739. At his father's death he was taken to the home of William Coleman, his uncle by marriage, who formally adopted him, and eventually left him the bulk of his fortune.

Young Clymer received a liberal education at the College of Philadelphia (now University of Pennsylvania), but was not formally graduated. After leaving college he entered the counting-house of Mr. Coleman, where he applied himself diligently to the work of mastering the intricacies of a mercantile life. He did not, however, neglect to improve every spare moment in thorough research into every branch of science and literature. In 1764 he entered the counting-house of Reese Meredith, whose wife was a distant relative of his mother, and March 22, 1765, he was united in marriage to his kinswoman, Elizabeth Meredith. This lady's brother, General Samuel Meredith, has recently

been made the subject of a memoir in this Magazine, and her sister, Ann, became the wife of Colonel Henry Hill, a notable man of his day.

In April, 1765, Reese Meredith took his son, Samuel, and son-in-law, George, into partnership with himself—the firm becoming Meredith & Sons. November 7, 1765, the three partners attended the great meeting in the State House yard, called for the purpose of protesting against the usurpations of the British Government, and signed their names to the six stirring resolutions then and there adopted, now historically known as the Non-Importation Resolutions. This, Mr. Clymer's first public act, was but an earnest of his greater and more hazardous action at a subsequent period of his country's need and danger, and may be taken as the keynote to his future public life. The records of the next five years are silent in respect of Mr. Clymer; they were undoubtedly spent in the pursuit of knowledge and business. In 1770 Mr. Clymer took his seat in the Common Council of Philadelphia, and for the next forty-three years took an active and honorable part in the stirring events of the day. From the Common Council Mr. Clymer retired in 1775, and became an Alderman. On the 27th of April, 1772, Governor Penn appointed Mr. Clymer "Justice of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of the County Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia." In October, 1773, he attended the meeting held in Independence Hall, called for the purpose of resisting the importation of tea, and was appointed chairman of the committee selected to request the tea agents to resign. In June, 1774, Mr. Clymer attended the great meeting in the State House yard, held to take measures in regard to the Boston Port Bill. The presiding officers were John Dickinson, Thomas Willing and Edward Pennington, all three of whom subsequently opposed independence, and the last of whom was sent to Virginia under arrest.

At this meeting a Committee of Correspondence was appointed, with John Dickinson as chairman and Mr. Clymer as one of its members. This committee issued the call for the famous First Continental Congress, which met at Carpenter's Hall, September 5, 1774. January 23, 1775, he took his seat in the Provincial Convention, which met for the purpose of ratifying the actions of the late Congress. They remained in session until the 28th. On the 24th of April, 1776, he attended the famous meeting in the State House yard, and was one of the foremost to urge the organization of the "Associators," and to further prove his zeal for liberty accepted a captaincy in Colonel John Cadwalader's "Silk Stockings" (3d Battalion), of which his brother-in-law, Samuel

Meredith, was Major, and subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel. July 20, 1775, George Clymer and Michael Hillegas were appointed Treasurers of the Continental Congress. It is rather a coincidence that Mr. Clymer was the first Treasurer of the Government of 1774, and his brother-in-law, General Meredith, of the Government of 1789. Mr. Clymer resigned this position August 6, 1776. From October 20, 1775, until July 22, 1776, Mr. Clymer was a member of the Committee of Safety for the province of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the Committee on Pilots and Navigation.

On the 26th of November, 1775, Messrs. Clymer, Mease, Howell, Biddle, Wayne and Cadwalader (John) were appointed a committee by the Committee of Safety to make arrangements for casting some heavy cannon. On the 28th of December, 1775, Messrs. Howell, White and Clymer were appointed a committee to superintend the construction and equipment of a floating battery. On the 29th of February, 1776, Messrs. James and Owen Biddle and George Clymer were appointed a committee to superintend the completion of the fortifications on Fort Island in the Delaware. April 16, 1776, all the committees were reorganized. We find Mr. Clymer chairman of the Committee on "Cannon" and "Further Defences," and member of those on "Floating Battery," "Ships," "Fort Island" and "Powder House."

Mr. Clymer was chairman of the Committee of Safety on the following days, viz : May 7 and 27, June 10, 12 and 15, and from July 4 to 9, 1776, and during 1776 of the City Vigilance Committee. July 20, 1776, Mr. Clymer was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and cheerfully affixed his signature to the great "Charter of American Liberties," an act which has rendered his name immortal. It is sincere matter of congratulation to all true patriots that none of the illustrious fifty-six "Signers" fell from the high and lofty position to which this act of theirs elevated them.

July 22d Mr. Clymer accompanied the regiment, of which he was captain, to Amboy, returning September 1st. Mr. Clymer was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1776, and was largely instrumental in procuring the adoption of the Constitution under which Pennsylvania was governed from 1777 to 1790. On the 26th of September Congress sent Messrs. Clymer and Stockton to New York to confer with Washington on the affairs of the army. When Congress left Philadelphia for Baltimore in December Mr. Clymer was one of the commissioners who remained at Philadelphia to guard the public interest. On the 10th of December he marched with

his regiment to "Dunk's Ferry." It was Washington's plan that Cadwalader should cross at that point and attack the Hessians under Donop at Mount Holly, but the ice prevented this arrangement from being carried out. The battalion however took part with credit at Princeton on the 2d of January, 1777. This is the only action that Captain Clymer ever took part in. He subsequently held the rank of Colonel.

During the winter of 1777 Mr. Clymer was in the Pennsylvania Assembly. Under the Constitution he could hold a State and Federal office at the same time, and the records abundantly prove that he was in demand in both places. March 12, 1777, he was re-elected to Congress, and on the 9th of April we find Messrs. Wilson, Clymer, Lee, Clark and John Adams were appointed a committee to confer with the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania as to the best means to oppose the enemy should they march through New Jersey to attack Philadelphia. After the battle of Brandywine the British burned Mr. Clymer's house, and he was compelled to remove his family to Princeton. In November he was re-elected to the Assembly. His term of office as Congressman expired December 10th.

In January, 1778, Congress appointed George Clymer a special commissioner to proceed to Valley Forge to inquire into the alleged abuses of the Commissary Department. In October, 1778, he was a third time elected to the Assembly, and on the 7th of December Congress sent George Clymer, Samuel Matthews and Samuel McDowell to Fort Pitt as special commissioners to quiet the savages. The negotiations with the chiefs whom they met there were eminently successful, and he received the thanks of Congress. The records are silent as to Mr. Clymer during the year 1779, and from October, 1779, until November, 1780, he was absent both from the State and National councils. In the spring of 1780 (May 17) he, with Robert Morris, John Nixon and others, organized an institution known as the Bank of Pennsylvania, with a capital of £315,000, for the express purpose of furnishing the army with supplies. Ninety-three patriots pledged their lives and fortunes to this noble cause. Mr. Clymer and his brother-in-law, General Meredith, each gave £5,000 in silver. The bank was opened July 17, 1780, with two directors and five inspectors. John Nixon was the first, and George Clymer was the second director. November 24, 1780, Mr. Clymer was a third time elected to Congress, and again a fourth time November 22, 1781. On the 31st of December Congress incorporated the "President, Directors and Corporation of the Bank of North America." Mr. Clymer was one of its first directors.

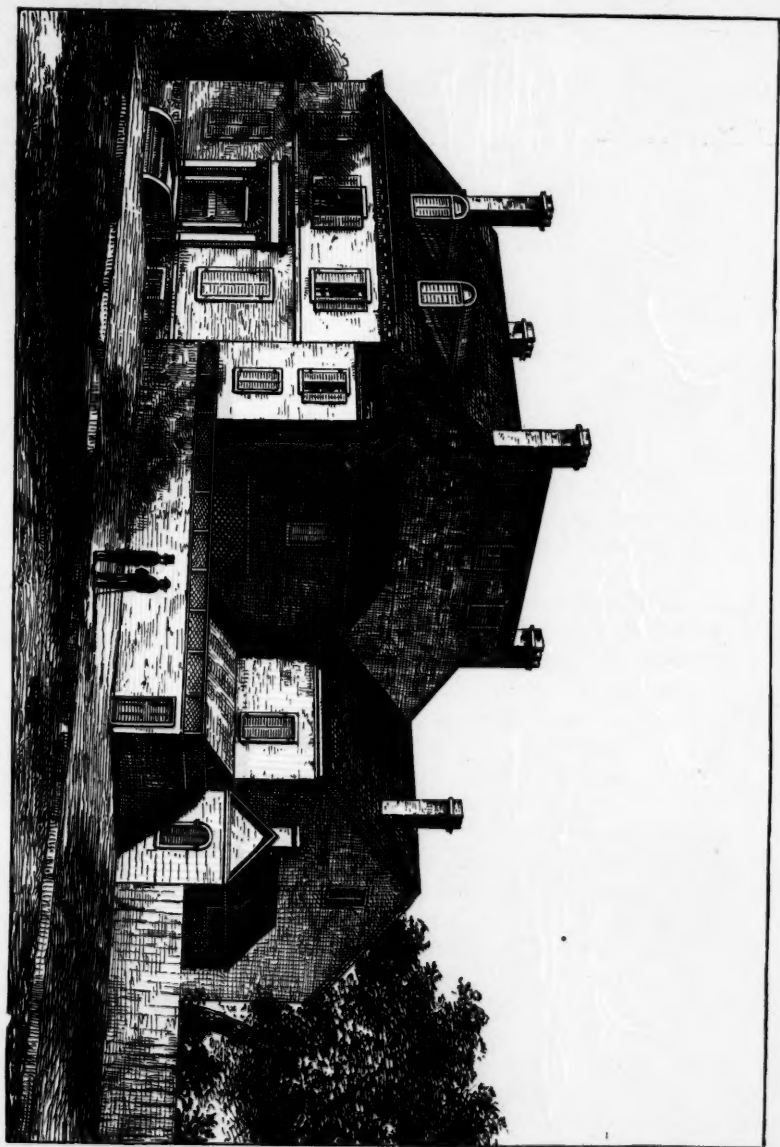
The bank was also re-chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1782. This year, 1782, the firm of Meredith & Clymer was dissolved by mutual consent.

In 1782 Mr. Clymer and Edward Rutledge were appointed by Congress commissioners to visit the Southern States, and urge upon them the prompt payment of their several quotas into the depleted National Treasury. This was Mr. Clymer's last official act in connection with the Continental Congress, and in November, 1782, he retired from its halls never to return. He withdrew to Princeton for the purpose of placing his two sons, Henry and Meredith, in the College of New Jersey, under the accomplished Witherspoon. Henry was graduated in 1786, and Meredith in 1787; the latter had as a classmate John Read, who afterward married Meredith's cousin, Martha Meredith, and was the third President of the Bank of Philadelphia, 1819-1841; George Clymer being the first, and Nicholas Biddle the second. Mr. Clymer remained in Princeton until October, 1785, when he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly; he was re-elected successively in 1786, 1787 and 1788, serving until October, 1789.

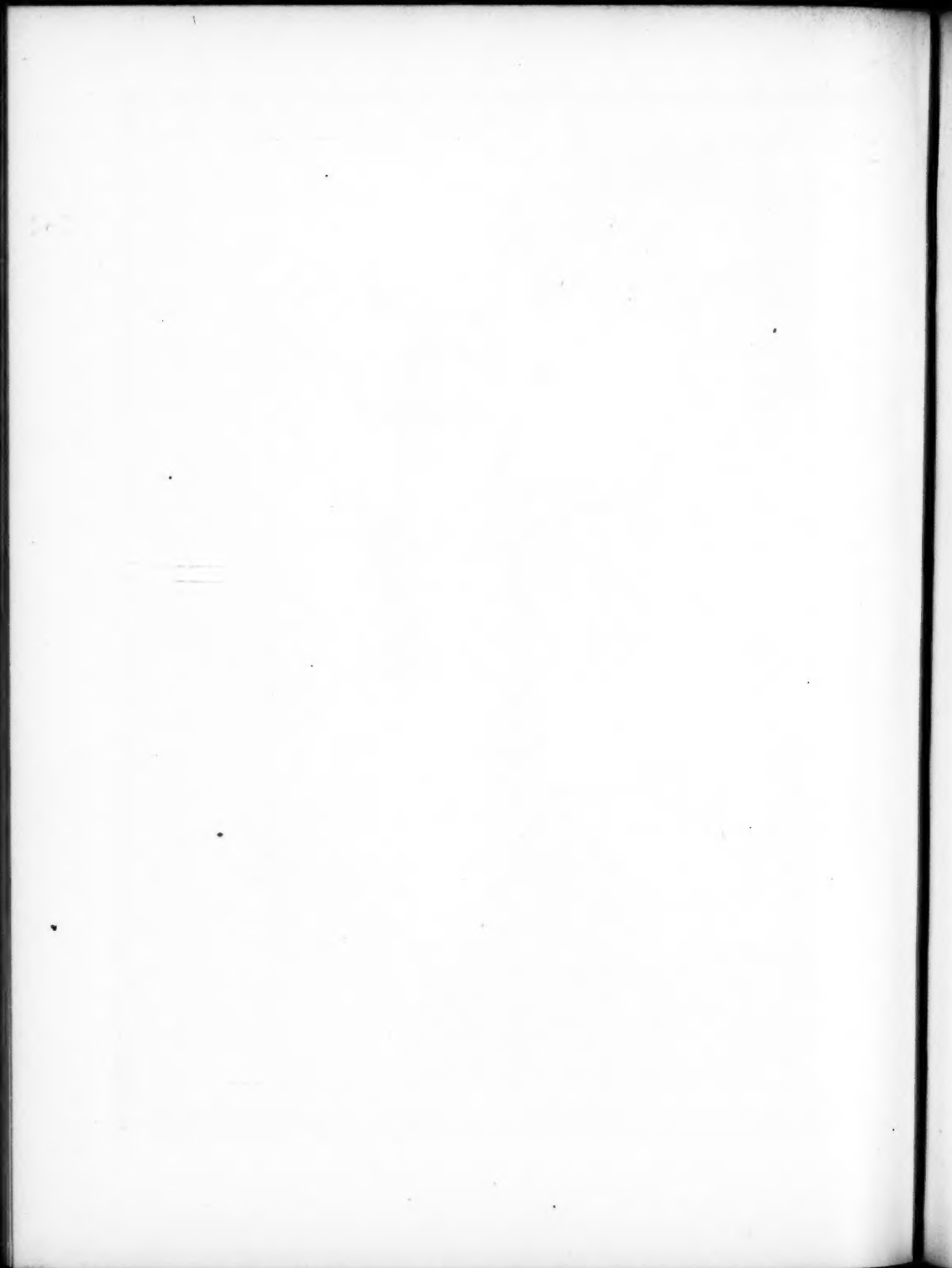
He was the author of the present penitentiary system of Pennsylvania, and was chairman of the Committee on Commercial Regulations. He largely reformed the Criminal Code. He also obtained a charter for the Academy of Fine Arts, of which he was the first President, and one for the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, of which he was the first Vice-President.

In May, 1787, he took his seat in the Federal Constitutional Convention, and was an active participator in the debates on the Federal side. Among the most notable members were, first of all, its great President, Washington. Then we find John Langdon of New Hampshire; Rufus King of Massachusetts; Roger Sherman of Connecticut; Alexander Hamilton of New York; William Livingston, William Paterson, David Breasley and Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey; Benjamin Franklin, Robert and Gouverneur Morris, James Wilson, George Clymer and Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania; George Read and John Dickinson of Delaware; James Madison of Virginia; Hugh Williamson of North Carolina; John Rutledge and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina. The reputation of the others were more or less local, but of those mentioned national.

In October, 1788, Mr. Clymer was elected to Congress. There were sixteen candidates. Pennsylvania was entitled to eight representatives, and as the State had not yet been divided into districts, they were



THE CLYMER HOUSE—PHILADELPHIA, PENN.



electd at large. On the 31st of December, 1788, the vote was counted in council. It was as follows:

Frederick A. Muhlenburg,	8,707	John Allison,	7,067
Henry Wynkoop,	8,246	Stephen Chambers,	7,050
Thomam Hartley,	8,163	William Findly,	6,586
George Clymer,	8,094	William Irvine,	6,492
Thomas Fitzsimmons,	8,075	Charles Pettit,	6,481
Thomas Scott,	8,068	William Montgomery,	6,348
John Peter Gabriel Muhlenburg,	7,417	Blair McClenachan,	6,223
Daniel Hiester,	7,403	Robert Mitchell,	5,850

The eight gentlemen who had received the highest number of votes were declared duly elected.

On the 24th of March, 1789, Mr. Lewis, in the Pennsylvania Assembly, moved, and Mr. Clymer seconded, that a call be issued for a Constitutional Congress to revise the Constitution then existing. Mr. Clymer was a member of this Convention, which was the third he had attended.

He served one term in Congress, viz., from April, 1789, until March 4, 1791. This year President Washington, who was extremely anxious to retain his services in the National Government, appointed him Supervisor of the Internal Revenue for Pennsylvania. His efforts to collect the duties on spirits led to the famous Whiskey Rebellion. It is worthy of note that his son, Meredith Clymer, and son-in-law, George McCall, were members of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry (Captain John Dunlap), and acquitted themselves with honor during that perilous period. Among their comrades we notice a Mease, a Wilcock, a Conyngham, a Ross, a Ringgold, a Nixon, and a Ewing—names familiar to old Philadelphians. George Clymer displayed great fearlessness in the discharge of his arduous duties.

In 1796 President Washington appointed Mr. Clymer and Colonels Benjamin Hawkins and Andrew Pickens a Commission to treat with the Creeks and Cherokees in Georgia. This was Mr. Clymer's last official act. He justly considered that he was now entitled to retire from a public life, which had covered a period of nearly thirty years, spent in behalf of a nation struggling for freedom. He had signed one of the first appeals to Britain for a redress of wrongs; had seen that and subsequent appeals disregarded; he had seen three millions of people rise in their might, and declare that "taxation without representation is a failure;" he had signed the glorious Declaration, which

asserted the liberty of America; he had largely assisted in giving to Pennsylvania two Constitutions, and to the nation one; he had spent freely of his treasure, and frequently risked his life in order that his countrymen might have that freedom so devoutly longed for; and now that all these desired ends had been obtained, he quietly retired to private life, followed by the love and veneration of an entire nation. Probably no man in America so closely resembled the Father of his Country, in many respects, as the quiet "Quaker merchant of Philadelphia."

It must not be supposed, however, that Mr. Clymer's retirement from public life was spent in inglorious ease; on the contrary it was one of activity. He was President of the Philadelphia Bank and of the Academy of Fine Arts; Vice-President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and of the American Philosophical Society, and a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, both previous to 1779 and again at the Union, November 18, 1791. Among Mr. Clymer's papers are to be found many plans for bridges, canals, and various kinds of machinery and agricultural implements; he is also accredited with being the inventor of the Columbian Printing Press, and several other useful machines.

Mr. Clymer died at the residence of his son, Henry Clymer, Esq., near Morrisville, Bucks county, Penn., Tuesday, January 24, 1813, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His remains lie in the old Quaker Burying Ground, corner of Hanover and Montgomery streets, Trenton, N. J. A simple headstone bears the following inscription:

HIC JACET.
GEORGE CLYMER
A SIGNER OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
BORN JUNE 1ST 1739
DIED JANY 24. 1813.
AGED. 73 YRS. 7. MOS. 24. DYS

Mrs. Clymer survived her husband two years, dying at another residence of her son Henry, in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in February, 1815, aged 72. They had issue as follows; 1 William Coleman, 2 Julian, 3 Henry, 4 Meredith, 5 Elizabeth, 6 Reese, 7 Margaret, 8 Nancy, 9 George. Of these, William, Julian, Elizabeth and Reese died young. Henry, the eldest surviving son, married the daughter of Thomas Willing, of Philadelphia; Meredith died unmarried, and George married a Miss O'Brien, of Philadelphia. Of the daughters, Margaret married

George McCall, and Nancy, Charles Lewis, the latter of whom left no issue. George Clymer the younger, as he is called, had but one son, Meredith Clymer, of New York, a distinguished surgeon and medical writer, who served as a Surgeon-General during the late Rebellion (staff), was for some years Surgeon in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and is a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

Henry Clymer had six children, and is now represented by his son, Dr. George Clymer, M. D., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C. Colonel Edward Overton, M. C. from Philadelphia, is a grandson of Henry. A full record of the descendants of Richard Clymer, of Bristol, England, later of Philadelphia, may be found in the archives of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.

George Clymer was a thoroughbred gentleman; never, in his conversation, making the most remote allusion to any subject or circumstance that might injure the feelings of any one present. In all his relations, whether domestic or public, he was worthy of imitation; he filled the spheres of husband, father; friend and citizen in the fullest manner and highest sense, and to do good seemed to be the entire aim of his existence. Eminently original in thought and invention, he shunned applause and notoriety. With no pretension to oratorical powers, he yet had the faculty, by the earnestness of his manner and the logic of his reasoning, to hold entire attention. Punctuality was a remarkable trait in his character; he never kept any one waiting. Notwithstanding an apparent sternness and reserve of manner, he possessed an underlying vein of humor, and his conversation was frequently enlivened by anecdotes, which lost nothing of their zest from the quaint manner in which they were related. As a scientist, art-critic and inventor, he had few rivals; indeed, no study, no matter how profound, seemed beyond the grasp of his master mind. His portrait, by Peale, taken in April 12, hangs in Independence Hall. It shows us a man of medium height, well formed, with a rather large, massive head, set firmly on the shoulders, the silvered locks brushed smoothly back, revealing an expansive forehead, keen grey eyes, aquiline nose, thin lips firmly set, and a smooth, rounded chin. The face, altogether, is indicative of great mental force and vigor.

WHARTON DICKENSON

LIGUEST—THE FOUNDER OF ST. LOUIS

Upward of a full century has passed since the founder of St. Louis died in his bateau on a homeward trip from New Orleans up the Mississippi River. The voyageurs went ashore in the wilderness, and made their leader's grave near the point where the Arkansas unites itself with the greater stream—*el Padre de las aguas*. It is a burial spot unknown at this time to man, the mark of human incident being fully outgrown in the face of nature. Meanwhile, the name of the brave and honorable Ligest, as though death in the sighing forest had cast about it also a spell of secrecy, has barely escaped an equal oblivion. The unconsecrated ground where his comrades were compelled to leave him, has been scarcely more reticent of his deeds and influence than have the generations living and moving and fulfilling his plans. His name is almost without a place in Western annals, and entirely absent from the American Cyclopædia. This circumstance, however, is not so singular as the absolute change of *roles* in the story of the settlement. In a recent volume of narrative, an American book, the credit of establishing the French colony at St. Louis is unhesitatingly ascribed to Pierre Auguste Choteau, the young man chosen at New Orleans to be the confidential aid of Laclede Ligest. Certainly the possible miscarriage of a name is no more strangely exemplified than in the instance of this enterprising man, whose fortune it was to give original direction to a great system of affairs, and whom fate has left unmemorialized by "storied urn or animated bust."

One who contemplates the colonization centred at the capital of Upper Louisiana in 1664, should find reason for believing that a mind of a unique order shaped its early historic conditions. Added to great spirit of adventure, no man ever showed more wisdom or integrity of purpose than Ligest in the founding of a new society; even in the scanty historical accounts which have had so little to tell of him directly, the fact is not wholly wanting evidence. His loyalty to his sovereign in the naming of the village, his celibacy, his death from a fever at the age of fifty-four, and his burial by the sorrowing boatmen without priestly office, appear to be nearly all the facts of a personal character which historical writers have recorded of him; beyond these, the accounts of the early life of the settlement hardly specify an individual act of his. It is left to conjecture what part he assumed in the conduct of those

affairs, which for several years seem to have progressed like harmonies or like exhalations. The character of the colony was clearly, however, given to it by Ligest, made up of elements of his choice and essentially guided by him. Apart from express prerogative of control, his force with his followers must have been of largely magnetic quality. His, no doubt, was an intellect to pervade and regulate the social world he had organized without great consciousness of the fact on one side or the other.

The journal kept by Colonel Auguste Choteau in those days is preserved in the Mercantile Library of St. Louis; no better resource for information on these matters has been handed down than this account of Ligest's intimate companion. The young man accompanied him on the first voyage northward when seeking a location for the new trading-post. An exclusive trade with the Indians in Upper Louisiana as far north as St. Peter's River was the privilege secured by royal charter to the adventurous traders, Laclede Ligest, Antoine Maxant & Co. Ligest, the active partner in the commercial enterprise in America, was at the prime of life, about forty years of age. As simply, gravely sketched in the fine French script of the young man's diary, the journey of exploration up the river was marked by no very romantic incident. Ligest was attended merely by a little company of hunters, trappers and mechanics, without hope of abundant veins of gold or youth-perpetuating waters, but with expectation of work. Their equipment was wholly unlike that of the cavaliers who, first of foreign adventurers, heard the sound of the mighty river volume moving on between the swaying forests, and saw in its majesty the Father of Waters. They, on the contrary, journeyed in rude bateaux, and carried merchandize for the Indian trade. Storing their goods at Fort de Chartres, the band of explorers continued up the river to the turbid mouth of the Missouri. It was late autumn when they reached the present site of St. Louis on their return. There Ligest landed and commenced blazing some of the forest trees for the purpose of distinguishing the spot. He said to Auguste Choteau, who stood beside him, "You will come here as soon as navigation opens, and will cause this place to be cleared in order to form our settlement after the plan that I shall give you." His young companion noted also his remarking, on his return to Fort de Chartres, "that he had found a situation where he intended to establish a settlement which might become hereafter one of the finest cities of America."

Choteau, returning with a party of mechanics to the place selected, in February, 1764, had already built some sheds to house the tools and

provisions, and temporary cabins for the shelter of the men, when Ligest arrived in the early part of March and laid out the plan of the village. Some partial knowledge of these facts with ignorance of others, probably afforded the assumed ground for the statement before mentioned of the establishment of the settlement by Pierre Auguste Choteau.

Ligest's discriminating judgment disclosed in the choice of situation was exceeded when he made up the company—another matter and a more difficult one. Adventurous spirits they were, who held the Indian trade monopoly in the wild West in the latter part of the past century, yet withal so gentle and just that for some time neither jail nor statute was required in the frontier trading-post. Far more homogeneous the society must have been at that day than afterward, when Frenchman, Spaniard and halfbreed, the French refugee of high quality, the rude trapper, the *coureur des bois*, the miner, the cavalier, the adventurer, and the respectable old trader, lived on familiar terms together. The place bore for a long time as much the aspect of a French village as if it had been situated in France. The strong infusion of Saxon life happening in the early part of this century, served to modify not to destroy its architectural character. Here and there some of its primitive features are even yet not obliterated, but offer pictures of quaint gables and porches in nooks which have been left in some degree undisturbed.

The early settlers were under a truly patriarchal form of government, albeit not dwelling in tents. A life more idyllic than was ever elsewhere known in America went on in this French trading settlement. One almost feels in the present great thriving West that there of all places such gently poetic conditions of living could never have existed. The shocks of subsequent events, Indian attacks, encounters with river pirates, desperate deeds of lawlessness, and the records of Bloody Island were without presage in this quiet dawn of civilization. Such of the villagers as were engaged in agricultural pursuits were to be seen working merrily together in the "common fields." Twenty, thirty, perhaps more, of these fields were laid off adjoining each other near the village and forming one inclosure, the expense of fencing and general care being a common cost. A field measured an arpent wide and forty arpents long, containing about thirty-four acres, and to be had free on condition of being worked. One or more portions of this long ribbon of farmland was allowed to a man according to the number to be supported in his family and his ability for the work. A tract of commune

lands near by, not cultivated, was used in common by all the people for pasturage, wood, game and fruits. If a dispute happened among any of the inhabitants, the patriarchal body of chief citizens were not long in reasoning them into peace and good will again. The manners and the usual costumes of the villagers were the most simple imaginable. The merchants and upper classes dressed and carried themselves genteelly. The women, true to national instinct, gracefully cultivated their charms; in some of the present St. Louis homes they have feminine descendents of almost peerless loveliness. The voyageurs, *coureurs des bois* and farmers, usually wore no hat, but tied around their heads a blue cotton handkerchief; in winter they wore the white blanket coat, and in summer either a white cotton shirt or a red woolen one; pantaloons of buckskin served them in the colder weather and colored cotton ones in the summer. The men frequently wore a belt with sealskin pouch for tobacco, pipe, flint and steel; as an equipment for the Rocky Mountains or a hunt for wild animals in the neighborhood, they added a butcher-knife and small hatchet. The community was a virtuous one, but with some proportion of the people much wanting in education; among their written documents it was not uncommon to see a man's "mark" for signature. A majority of the colonists were natives of Louisiana or of Canada. They were of pious habit, and also, of course, carried abounding Gallic lightheartedness into the simple life of the frontier. Simple groups of villagers were sometimes to be seen gathered at the brink of the river, where they would sit watching the athletic sport of youths leaping down the embankment. Their fondness for amusement frequently exhibited itself in a little dancing in some of the log-cabins on a Sunday evening after the religious worship of the day had been faithfully observed. It was a custom continued down to Bishop Rosatti's time, when René and Gabriel Paul with their companions of the orchestra, were accustomed after morning service to hear the affectionate prelate command, "My children, you must dine with me." René Paul, no doubt, took as much delight in the soft waltz of a Sunday evening as in the *Te Deum* or *De Profundis* of a cathedral service. For this violoncello, pressed thus to dine with the bishop, was the same who introduced his dear Parisian round dances into that Western society—the simple souls, accustomed to meet so cordially at each other's houses for their Sunday evening recreations, having never yet dreamed of these whirling graces of the gay French capital.

In the simpler days it was Father Gibault who faithfully ministered to the spiritual needs of the gentle flock and their energetic leaders.

The first little church was dedicated in 1770; the walls of this ecclesiastical structure were formed by fragrant logs standing endwise; the interstices were filled with mortar, and wooden pegs fastened shingles two feet long and six inches wide on the roof. The religious life of the little colony had commenced six years previously—that is, with its first form of existence. When Liguist laid out the village, a square dedicated to mother-church was prominent in the plan. To this day the consecrated ground, now in the very heart of Western business life, is held for its original use. Encompassed on all sides with the scenes and clamor of trade, repairs have been recently going on in the cathedral, which contains in its shadowy vaults the ashes of the early settlers of St. Louis.

A usufructuary possession of land was all that Liguist was empowered, under sanction of royal authority, to grant. St. Ange de Bellerive, who arrived with the French troops stationed at Fort de Chartres two years after the colony was established, was vested with the power of conferring grants—or rather, the few which he made were afterward publicly confirmed by the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor. From him Liguist received a grant of land on La Petite Rivière, where he built a mill, the body of water afterward known as Choteau Pond being produced by the dam constructed at that point. Although without kindred in the New World, Liguist exercised a domestic taste in his manner of living, and built himself a house immediately after his arrival at the site selected for the trading-post. This structure, which stood on the square occupied by Barnum's Hotel, was superior to any of the other houses at first built in the village, in having its lower story of stone and being provided with a cellar. A number of squaws dug and carried away the dirt from the cellar of M. Liguist's house, receiving beads and trinkets for the service. They belonged to the Missouri tribe of Indians, of which a hundred and fifty warriors visiting the place became sufficiently enamoured of the French society to avow their resolution never to leave them. To change their too friendly purpose, threats of the soldiery at Fort de Chartres had finally to be resorted to by M. Liguist; under which circumstances, they departed cheerfully and never returned.

For half a dozen years the dread condition of the presence of a Spanish commandant in the upper province was postponed; the unwelcome intrusion had almost from the first been imminent, the news of the early surrender of the French possessions west of the Mississippi to Spain having been received at New Orleans within a month after the

founding of the trading-post to the northward. It was during these years that the colony was most distinctively what Ligest, aided by auspicious fortune, had made it. Indirectly the English gave the village its great impetus of rapid growth before the end of its first year. Some accession of numbers happened from the French population of Cahokia and of other towns east of the Mississippi, who sought a new abode in St. Louis, when England formally took possession of her newly acquired territory on the eastern side of the river. Much to the advantage of St. Louis, again, was the dislike conceived for the English by the Indians, a great part of the Indian trade in peltries being transferred on this account from points east of the river. Thus it happened from various causes that the venture of Ligest was rapidly proving itself a grand success. The lowering of the lily flag for the emblems of Spanish rule effected very little change in the affairs of the colony. Both Piernas and Cruzat, the earliest Spanish commandants, were popular officers with a conciliatory policy. The life of the colony was still nearly as much under the influence of Ligest and Bellerive as if theirs had been the political as well as the moral authority. The settlers enjoyed life and trade was prosperous. Peltries and furs bought from the Indians were the main objects in commerce; at the time of Ligest's death the average value annually of these goods received in St. Louis was about \$300,000. The merchandise was shipped to Canada, thence to Europe, and it required four years for the returns to be made. If less rapid than the transactions of our own day, they were at least followed by enviable content. A feature to be noticed in this commerce is, that in their expeditions to the North and West, the French traders had not much to fear from the Indians. The contrast is the greatest possible between these peaceful relations and those pertaining to the enterprises of General Ashley commenced in 1823. In this interval, during which the organization of the Missouri Fur Company and the establishment of John Jacob Astor's commercial house in St. Louis had taken place, a change had come over the Indian's dream of the fur trader. In General Ashley's day not less than two-fifths of the men perished in the trade. Not all of these luckless adventurers, however, were murdered by the Indians; the white bears devoured some and others were drowned. But the Indian troubles were frequent; at one time fourteen were lost in a battle with the Cherokees. It was a sad phase of a trade commenced so peacefully with the company of Ligest.

It is a noteworthy fact that almost simultaneously with the death of the founder of the colony should have happened the close of a singularly

happy period of its history. The year of his death commenced the rule of that new Spanish commandant, the third in office, whose proceedings, if not the true cause of disaster to the colony in 1780, brought abundant calumny upon his own name. The Indian attack of that date was the first greatly calamitous event which the people suffered. The new era was ushered so sharply in as to give by contrast a peculiar charm to the picture of the brief, quiet period preceding it. The story of the first fourteen years of the village life is like a summer idyl written as preface to a history abounding in dark chapters of violence and misfortune. The wise and good Liguist, somewhat vaguely sketched with his colony in the foreground, is scarcely to be recognized except through that society in its course of daring adventure, justice, love, and prosperity. A more heroic character might have been developed in Liguist had his wisdom been less directed to the general good, and his friendship for his followers a less sacred motive.

E. T. LANDER

ELOQUENCE OF THE NORTH
AMERICAN INDIANS

Communicated by John Russell Bartlett

The poverty of their languages tends strongly to excite exertions to express ideas by figures of speech. Hence their violent gestures and repetitions in all their public speeches. Their ideas are drawn from sensible objects, and these being few in number give a character to their eloquence which differs materially from ours. Like the rays of light brought to a focus by a lens, their ideas being few with only a few words to express them, Byron would call them "ideas of fire." Unaccompanied by enthusiasm, genius produces only uninteresting works of art. Enthusiasm is the secret spirit which hovers over the eloquence of the Indian.

All the senses of the Indian, from his mode of living in the open air, and indeed from necessity, exist in the highest possible perfection. Their persons are the first forms in the world. Standing erect, his eyes flaming with enthusiastic ardor and his mind laboring under an agony of thought, the Indian is a most impressive orator. He speaks in the presence of his assembled nation, on some important subject, and shows that he feels an awful responsibility. At Prairie du Chien in the summer of 1829, while listening to many Indian speeches, I was forcibly struck with the evident marks of the awful responsibility which the orators felt during the time they were addressing the United States Commissioners. I have seen an Indian orator when in the course of his speech he began to touch upon the sub-

ject of a sale of his country, turn pale, tremble in every limb, and sit down perfectly exhausted in body from the operations of his mind. The Indian orator's audience is his whole nation, often several other assembled Indian nations, and the subject matter of his discourse is of great national importance. When the subject matter is a sale of his country, in addition to his whole nation as an audience, he sees seated before him, the United States Commissioners attended by a large number of military officers in full dresses, and an army of soldiers drawn up in battle array. The cannons and the lighted matches and all the parade, show, pomp, and circumstance of glorious warfare, are presented to the orator's near and full view. On each side of him sit all the chiefs and warriors of his nation; behind him sit all the women and children of his people. His subject is one that is of the highest conceivable importance to him and his nation. His country he is called on to sell and quit forever, contains the bones of his ancestors and the hearts of many perhaps that loved him most dearly. His wives and children listen in breathless silence to every word he utters. Every eye among his auditors watches every gesture he makes.

Placed in such a situation, the character of his eloquence is easily conceived. It abounds with figures drawn from every natural object presented to his eye. He "thinks the Great Spirit that HE has granted them a day for their council with a cloudless sky, or with a few clouds, as the case may be; that their several paths between their

homes and the council were open and unattended with dangers; that the storm is passed away and gone; and he hopes that during the time they may be detained from home the beasts may not destroy his corn, nor any bad birds be permitted to fly about with bad stories around the council fire!" All this is uttered with little gesticulation and without enthusiasm, but should he touch on the subject of a sale of his country, his whole soul is in every look, every word and every gesture. His eye flashes fire, he raises himself upon his feet, his body is thrown into every variety of attitude, every muscle is strained, every nerve is exerted to its utmost power, and his voice becomes clear, distinct and commanding. He now becomes, to use his own expressive phrase, A MAN.

He recalls to the minds of his auditors the situation and circumstances of his ancestors, when they, and they only, climbed every hill and every mountain and traversed every vale in quest of game, angled in every river for fishes, sailed in every lake, and glided along on every stream of water in their canoes. He tells his auditors that all the labor their ancestors had to perform was merely what the white man calls "sport" or "pastime"; that in winter they dwelt in the thickest forests beside the unfrozen spring of pure water, and in the summer in the coolest, shadiest groves. In winter he was protected from every piercing wind; in summer from every burning ray of the sun.

The white man came across the Great Water; he was feeble and small in stature; he begged for a few acres of

land, so that he could by digging in the earth like a squaw raise some corn, some squashes and some beans for the support of his family and himself. Indian pity was excited by the simple tale of the white man's wants, and his request was granted. But soon indeed thereafter he who was so feeble and small at first, became so mighty and large that his head reached the clouds and with a tree for his staff he drove the red man before him from river to river, and from mountain to mountain, until the Indian seated himself on a small spot of earth as a final resting place, and now the white man wants that small spot!

We will continue to use the language of Hoowaneka (Little Elk), in council at Prairie du Chien on July 1, 1829: "The first white man whom we ever knew was a Frenchman. He lived among us as we did. He painted himself, smoked his pipe with us, sang and danced with us, and married one of our squaws, *but he never wanted to buy our land!* The Red-coat (the British) came next. He gave us new coats, leggins and shoes, guns, traps and knives, blankets and jewels. He seated our chiefs at his table to eat with him; he fixed epaulets on their shoulders, and put commissions in their pockets. He suspended large medals on their breasts, *but he never asked us to sell our country to him!* Next came the Blue Coat (the American). No sooner had he seen a small portion of our country than he asked for a map of the whole of it! Having shown him its map, he wanted to buy it all instantly.* Governor Cass last year at Green Bay urged

us to sell all our country to him, and now you, father, repeat the same request. Why do you wish to add our small country to yours, which is already so large? When I went to Washington City to see our Great Father, I saw great houses all along the road, and Washington and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York are great and splendid cities! So large and beautiful was the President's house; the tables and chairs, the mirrors and carpets were so beautiful, that I thought I was in Heaven, and the old man there was the Great Spirit! but after he had taken us by the hand and kissed our women I found him like ourselves, nothing but a man! You ask us to sell our country, and wander off into the boundless regions of the West. We do not own that country, and the deer, elk, bison and beaver now there are not ours, and we have no right to kill them. Our wives and our children, now seated behind us are dear to us, and so is our country, where rest in peace the bones of our ancestors. Fathers! pity a people few in number, poor and helpless! Do you want our country? Yours is larger than ours! Do you want our wigwams? You live in palaces. Do you want our horses? Yours are larger, stronger and better than ours. Do you want our women? Yours are now sitting behind you (the speaker here pointed to Mrs. Z. Taylor, to the lady of Major Garland and her sister, Miss Lockwood, Mrs. Rolette and her daughters), are handsomer and dressed better than ours. Look at your ladies behind you, and then at ours sitting before you! Why, Fathers! What can be your motives?" Such is the substance

and almost the very words of Hoowan-eka in council. His gestures were very graceful, but in those portions of his speech which related to a sale of his country his gesticulation was violent, and his whole soul was violently agitated.

Among the Sauks and Foxes, Keokuk and Morgan were the principal orators in 1829, and these men were the chief warriors also of these tribes, at that time. Before addressing the commissioners in council, their orators always consulted the Civil Chiefs as to the substantial matters to be brought forward in their public speeches. Generally a solemn national council was called, in which the subject matters were discussed and the decision of the assembled nation was communicated to the orators, who in their public speeches, conformed to the instructions which they had received from their own council.

Among the Winnebagoes, the half breeds Snakeskin and Little Elk were generally put forward as orators, but on great occasions the principal civil chiefs came forward as orators. Among savage nations orators as such do not stand as high as they do among civilized ones. Under our aristocracy birth is esteemed of consequence, and, in a savage state bodily powers and prowess are of greater value than they are among us, who are more intellectual than man in his natural state. The Indian word for orator translated into our language is "bab- bler." Thus we see that Indians are not sufficiently advanced in the arts of life, or of government to give an orator all the consequence which he has among us. Could our native Americans throw

off their aristocracy, their love of war, their indolence, and adopt our mode of living and all our wants, and thereby add vastly to his stock of ideas, he might then become and excel as our orators at the bar, in the desk, in the popular assembly and in the Senate Hall. Until then he will rise no higher than he now is. His speeches will be vehement, his gesticulations will be violent, and repetitions and darkness and obscurity, mixed with figures of speech and some beautiful allusions to natural objects and to the vague traditions handed down to him from his ancestor, will be found in all his long labored public speeches. Logan's speech was simplicity itself, but Logan had lived all his days among the whites. He had even adopted a white man's name. Such a speech as his was never delivered by an Indian, unacquainted with the whites. There are in that speech a clearness, a simplicity, a pointedness, which belong to a civilized man's speech, who is however a full blooded Indian in his heart.

CALEB ATWATER.

Circleville, Ohio, August 27, 1846.

* A comprehensive description of the French, English and Americans, as they succeed each other in their intercourse with the Indians in this country.

C. A.

NOTE.—Mr. John R. Bartlett, to whose kindness this paper is due, writes to me that Mr. Atwater, who was a correspondent of his in 1846, promised other articles upon the Indians, but he does not think they were received.

EDITOR

NOTES.

EARLY HISTORY OF NEW YORK.—I cannot but agree with Major D. Campbell's views, as expressed in his address

before the Oneida Historical Society, but must entirely differ from Mr. S. N. D. North's opinion regarding the intelligence and education of the early Dutch colonists of New York, given in the January number of this Magazine. I am not at all astonished to find Mr. North of the same opinion as most all writers on American history, who, as a general rule, underrate or ignore the importance of the fact that the Dutch were the first colonists on the Hudson. The statement that, if it had not been for the Dutch, we should perhaps still live under English rule, or be a colony of France, seems to be a bold one; but the students of the Dutch period of New York will most likely agree with me. The proofs for this assertion are: First, the friendly relations maintained by the Dutch with the powerful Five Nations, whose rule extended over half this continent, and who served as a bulwark against the encroachments of the French in Canada. The Dutch of Albany kept up this friendship, even after the downfall of their government, to the advantage of their conquerors, not so much, as is usually stated, because they were afraid for their lives, or at least for their commerce, but because they desired more liberty than the tyrannical rule of France would have allowed them. Second, the spirit of liberty, political and religious, roused in Holland, almost a century before the colonization of this country, by the Spanish invasion of their homes, with which they had become so thoroughly imbued that they raised the cry of the Revolution, "No taxation without representation," long before the Revolution was ever thought of. Third,

the desire to get rid of the British rule, made distasteful to them from the beginning by the superciliousness with which the English treated them. Can such sentiments, bringing about such results, find birth and fostering care in the minds and breasts of "*either purely commercial or totally uneducated men?*"

Nobody thinks of denying that the Dutch were first induced to settle on the banks of the Hudson by the prospect of a profitable trade with the Indians. They were not compelled to seek new homes in an unexplored land, because their puritanical intolerance would not allow them to live among people who differed from them in religious belief; they did not start out with the benevolent intention of Christianizing the heathen Indian by exterminating him. They came for commercial purposes, and of course treated the people, with whom they desired to trade, with the same fairness and honesty with which they treated each other or other European nations. With a tolerance in religious matters, which can be only the result of education, they allowed the heathen Indian to retain his simple belief in a God, who had created him and his surroundings, and who was angry at his creature's misdoings. They had learned, if anything, that the words "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" included also the natives of this continent, the owners of the land upon which they intended to settle, and they had been taught that they could not take another man's property without giving him the demanded price for it—a lesson which the New England settlers had either never been taught, or

believed not to apply to a people of other religious belief (see the early Statutes of Massachusetts). Notwithstanding the commercial tendency of their character, which is always held up as a reproach to them, and comes with rather a bad taste from a nation who could not live without, and is made great by, its commerce—notwithstanding it, I say, their love of profit never led them to the inhumanity of dealing in Indian scalps. These last mentioned characteristics must also be set down as the result of education, and we will see now how far the charge of a lack of educated men can be disproved. If I fail in my attempt to disprove it, I am afraid part of the charge will fall back upon Mr. North, for some of the men, whose names I shall give, were Englishmen, who, preferring the greater religious and political freedom of New Netherland, left their scholarly friends of New England to settle under Dutch government.

The De Graafs, of whom we find several mentioned in the Dutch records, belonged to a family which furnished two Burgomasters to Amsterdam in Holland, one being elected to that office nine times. The Dewitts, who settled at the Esopus (Kingston), and were the ancestors of Surveyor-General Dewitt of this State, were closely related to the celebrated Great Pensionary Dewitt of Holland. Johannes de Laet, the author of five books on America, published during the years 1625 to 1648, did not come himself to this country, but his family did, and without doubt they were well educated people. Rev. William Leveridge of Oyster Bay, L. I., was a graduate of Cambridge, England, and

the first pastor of Huntington in 1658. Richard and Lewis Morris, founders of Morrisania, were sons of a well-to-do, and, therefore, probably well-educated, English family. I cannot continue this list of names of persons, whose position or birth entitled them to be classed among the educated men of their times, and will only briefly mention the Stuyvesants, Bayards, Beekmans, Schuylers, Polhemus, Megalopolensis, Luyck, De Sille, Van der Donck, Willett, Chambers, De Vries, Van Tienhoven, La Montagne, and others, who, in their capacity of public officers, ministers, school teachers, etc., formed a nucleus of educated men, proportionately large, considering the number of inhabitants in Dutch times, and whose letters, as far as they are extant, bristle with quotations from Latin authors. With the English a number of more educated men came over, as Mathias Nicolls, Robert Livingston, William Smith, the historian of Colonial New York, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

All these men had been educated abroad; and I cannot understand Mr. North's statement, that he "can recall the name of but one New York colonist, Cadwallader Colden, who had enjoyed educational advantages in the mother country, and certainly there were none such among the Dutch settlers, not excepting the ministry." This slur is utterly unwarranted, especially as far as the Dutch ministry is concerned. Holland, in her love for education, was the first country, so history tells us, to establish a system of free district schools. The Dutch desire for knowledge is still further demonstrated by the well-known

facts connected with the establishment of the celebrated University of Leyden, the Alma Mater of a Grotius, a Descartes, a Fielding, a Goldsmith. With free district schools and a university like Leyden, it would have been almost impossible not to have the people generally as well educated, comparatively, as the people of the United States are to-day. As to the education of the ministry of New Netherland, among whom is to be mentioned Dominie Johannes Megalopolensis, Doctor of Divinity (a title then not given as now in mere courtesy, but after a rigid examination), it is to be remembered that the young man who wished to become a minister, or a master of a Latin school, had to prove, before matriculation at any continental university or college, his previous classical education, including a knowledge of the ancient languages, Greek, Latin and Hebrew, and his college course of three to five years made him thoroughly acquainted with every branch of theology or philology. I cannot understand, I repeat, how men like Dr. Megalopolensis, Rev. Peter Daillé, Johannes Polhemus, and others, can be said not to have enjoyed as good an education as any of the New England ministers.

The Dutch system of free schools was undoubtedly introduced into the colony as soon as there were children to benefit by it. The earliest mention of a school in New Netherland is made in 1633; and in 1650, New Netherland, with a population of about 250 families, had a number of schools, among which the Latin school of New Amsterdam, where the sons of such men in the province received their education as could afford

the expense of sending them there. Like many other liberal institutions first established by the Dutch, the free school system was adopted later in Massachusetts.

Mr. North may without contradiction claim for New England the palm in literature, but New Netherland was not quite devoid of a literature of its own, though the books were printed in Europe. I will only briefly mention the "Description of New Netherland," by Adrian van der Donck, Doctor of Law, who died in Westchester county in 1655; Rev. Megalopolensis' book on the Mohawk Indians, published in 1651; Johannes de Laet's "The New World," published in Dutch, Latin and French between 1625 and 1640, and the same author's "Notes" and "Reply" to Hugo Grotius' "Dissertation on the Aborigines of America." Further, De Vries' "Travels." But, on the other hand, Mr. Campbell is also right, when he says that no history of New York has been written, because the official correspondence during the first decades of her existence is a sealed book to most people. Few people think it worth their while to study a language only for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the early colonial history of New York, and a still smaller number would think of learning to read "black-letter" for the same purpose. The twenty or more volumes of Dutch records in the State archives, containing so much to throw light upon the inner life of the colony; the records of Fort Orange, of Esopus and of New Amsterdam are all waiting to be made public, but the interest of the great mass of the people of the State

is directed into other channels than to know what originated their country and made it what it is—a great State.

Albany.

B. FERNOW.

POETRY OF THE REVOLUTION.—

From the Webb MSS. Communicated by General J. Watson Webb.

I

THE WAT'RY GOD.

1st

The Wat'ry God, Great Neptune, lay
In dalliance soft and anxious Play
On Amphitrite's Breast;
When up he reared his hoary Head
The Tritons shrunk, the Nereids fled,
And all their Fear Confest.

2d

Loud Thunder shook the Vast Domain,
The liquid world was wrapt in Flame,
The God amazed spoke;
Go forth ye Winds, and make it known
Who dares thus shake my Corral Throne,
And fill my realms with smoke.

3d

The Winds, obsequious at his word,
Sprung strongly up t' obey their Lord,
And saw two Fleets away.
Hopkins commanded one brave Line,
The other Navy, How was thine
In Terror and dismay.

4th

They view America's bold Sons
Deal Death and slaughter from their Guns,
And strike the dreadful Blow
That made ill-fated British slaves—
Seek Life by flying over the Waves,
Or sink to Shades below.

5th

Amazed they fly and tell their Chief,
That How is ruined past relief,
And Hopkins Conquering rode.
"Hopkins!" says Neptune, "who is he
That dares usurp this power at sea,
And thus insult a God!"

6th

The Winds reply: "In distant Land
A Congress sits, whose martial Bands
Defy all Britain's force,
And when their floating Castles Roll
From Sea to Sea, from Pole to Pole,
Hopkins directs their Course.

7th

And when their Winged Bullets fly
To reinstate their Liberty,
Or scourge oppressive Bands,
Then Gallant Hopkins, calmly Great,
Tho' Death and Carnage round him wait,
Performs their dread Commands."

8th

Neptune with vast amazement hears
How great this infant state appears,
What Feats their Heroes do;
Washington's Deeds and Putnam's Fame,
Joined to great Lee's immortal Name,
And cries "Can this be true"?

9th

"A Congress sure they are Brother Gods,
Who have such Heroes at their Nods
To govern Earth and Sea;
I yield my Trident and my Crown
A Tribute due to such renown,
These Gods shall rule for me."

Finis.

II

A NEW SONG

BY

Dr. Byvanck, Horseneck, 1777

Let the Trumpet of Fame raise its shrill notes
on high,
While the Winds on their Wings the bold ac-
cents convey
Of great Washington's Name! let the Nations
reply,
& Honour to the Sun wide his Banners display.
For Virtue and Valour walk close by his Side,
& Truth o'er his Head her Effulgence reveals;
His Soul to Discretion and Zeal is ally'd,
While his Country his Bosom with Fortitude
fills.

With Liberty fired, whilst god-like he glows,
His Heroes around him partake of his Flame;
His Warriors in thousands their ardor disclose,
And pant for to tread in his footsteps to Fame.

His Life uniform, their Example supplies,
His Conduct their precept; no other there
needs
To the Man who's resolv'd—if beside him he dies,
His Heart for fair Freedom still throbs as it
bleeds.

Beneath such a Chieftain, so great, good and wise,
Reflecting his valour, our Heroes shall move;
And with his Renown, whilst our Glories arise,
Our armies shall ever invincible prove.

Even Victory now her broad pennons expands,
And holds forth the Wreath to encircle his
Brow;
While Fame lifts her Trumpet to far distant
Lands,
His praises immortal, sonorous to blow.

Then Smile, O Columbia, in Beauty replete,
Thy aera of Liberty approaches nigh,
When Culture and Arts shall revive at thy Feet,
& Peace, wealth and plenty stand ministring by.

Thy Empire shall grasp at Ambitions bold high,
Thy greatness shall travel, thy strength shall
not tire,
Till old Time, weary'd out, shall stop short in
his flight,
And prone on his own weapon fallen, expire.

Finis.

III

AN ODE TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEN. WASHINGTON

By David Humphrey

To Washington, who greatly brave,
Resolv'd his native land to save,
Or perish in the cause;
To Washington, what praise belongs!
What marble busts! what grateful songs!
What tributes of applause!

At freedom's call, the Hero rose,
Left each dear Scene, & sought our foes,
And brav'd their fiercest rage;

While they (for us a scourge design'd)
Within their walls inglorious pin'd.
Nor dar'd with him engage.

His Martiall Skill our legions form'd,
His glorious zeal their bosoms warm'd,
And fann'd the rising flame,
Like Fabius, he by wise delay
Forc'd Britain's bands to waste away,
Then bade them fly with shame.

His Vengeance struck them with dismay,
His thunders broke their firm array,
And wither'd all their host.
Why felt thy chiefs unusual dread?
Where were thy sons O Britain fled,
To what ill-fated coast?

But now the Cannon's thundering roar
Begins to echo round the shore,
And calls on youths from far,
Oh! now may he, with glory crown'd,
While guardian Angels shield him round,
Triumphant guide the war.

At last (for so the fates decreed)
These climes by him from slav'ry freed,
And ev'ry wrong redrest—
While grateful Myriads hail his name,
May he, bright heir of deathless fame,
Long live supremely blest.

IV

WELCOME HITHER EACH BRAVE BROTHER

For the Meeting of the Cincinnati, July, 1786

Welcome hither each brave brother,
Souls who nobly scorn to yield,
Friendship binds us to each other,
Friendship form'd in hostile field.

Chorus.

Hail Cincinnati great in arms,
Thy sons revere thy name,
To them, like thee sweet peace, hath charms
When conquest crowns their fame.

Tyrants, here behold the foes
Can make your armies flee,
No more your slavish plan propose,
Columbia (now is) (shall be) free,

Chorus.—Hail, &c.

To freedom sacred be this day
In each revolving year,
And we'll our grateful homage pay
With hearts devoid of fear.

Chorus.—Hail, &c.

THE PROPHECIC GATES.—The closing paragraph in a letter of General Gates to Washington, dated July 25, 1779, contains a prophecy, the more remarkable in that it has been realized. It must be remembered that Captain Cook had circumnavigated the world for the benefit of Great Britain a few years before.

"I am happy in congratulating your Excellency, upon the Glorious Success of Genl Wayne and His Intrepid Companions. The American Arms have now reached the summit of military fame and George the 3d may seek for another Continent in the Terra Australis; for he has lost this." J. A. S.

THE BENSON HOUSE AT HARLEM.—This house, now occupied by Samson Benson McGown, 106th Street near Lexington Avenue, was used as a hospital for the British army. The house has since been turned to face 106th Street. Mr. Benson was a grandfather of Mr. McGown, and has repeatedly spoken to him of, as he tells me, the blood-stained floors during the occupation.

THOMAS F. DEVOE.

DEATH OF COLONEL KNOWLTON.—In 1878, during a long conversation with Mr. Samson Benson McGown about the antiquity of Harlem and its vicinity, I called the attention of this well-informed old gentleman to the battle of Harlem in September, 1776. He informed me that

he had been told repeatedly by his father and grandfather that the brave Colonel Knowlton was killed on the flats, somewhere between 112th and 125th Streets.

THOMAS F. DEVOE.

NEW YORK FISH MARKET IN 1783.—*From Mr. Gaine's Mercury, dated May 26.* One day last week our Market afforded us no less than 23 different sorts of fresh fish.

May 27

Mr. Rivington!!!

Having seen in Yesterday's Paper that there were twenty-three kinds of fresh Fish in the Market I want to know if it will be below the Dignity of your *Royal Typographic Pen* to announce to us their *Christened Names*.

And while you, a *very droll Fish*, are *swimmingly* laying in your Post-Meridian Tide of Goody-Burton or Barley Falerian you may also tell us which of them will make the best Prelude to the noted *Apres la Poisson toujours*, for much Good it has often done to many of the old Friends of

De Grege Epicuri, Porcus

—*From Rivington's Royal Gazette, May 28, 1783.*

ICTHYOPAGUS.

THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG RAISED IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL.—The Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser for Saturday, December 23, 1820, has the following notice:

"On Wednesday, the 13th inst., a letter was received by the Senate and House of Representatives of this State from the executors of the late Captain Gustavus Conyngham, presenting to the Legislature, to be deposited in their

library, the *first* American flag that was raised in the British Channel, of which the following is copy:

"*To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:* Sir—The executors of Captain Gustavus Conyngham present to the Senate and House of Representatives, to be deposited in the State library, the first flag of the United States of America that was raised in the British Channel. It was made under the direction of Dr. Benjamin Franklin for the Government vessel Surprise, commanded by Captain Gustavus Conyngham, in the year 1776."

I have ascertained that it was subsequently used among the decorations of the Hall of Representatives, back of the Speaker's chair. Also that it is not now in any of the departments of the State of Pennsylvania, and my informant thinks it was taken to Philadelphia, and has been stolen. This is unfortunate, as it might solve the much-vexed question whether the stars were on our flag prior to the resolution of June 14, 1777. I am of the opinion, however, that its being made under the direction of Dr. Franklin was a family tradition, and referred to the rattlesnake emblem of the striped ensign, which preceded the Stars and Stripes. I send this note with a faint hope it may meet the eye of some descendant of Captain Conyngham, or of some person who saw it over the Speaker's chair, five or six years after his death, who will be able to recall its general features.

It is uncertain whether the Surprise was a Government (Continental) or Pennsylvania State cruiser.

Brookline.

G. H. P.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—On Monday Evening, the 14th Instant, Forty-Five Virgins of this City went in Procession to pay their Respects to a Patriot [Alexander McDougal], now unjustly confined in the Common Jail. They were introduced by a Gentleman of Note to the Illustrious Prisoner, who entertained them with Tea, Cakes, Chocolate and Conversation adapted to the Company.—*New York Journal, March 22, 1770.*

PETERSFIELD.

ARNOLD'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1786.—*Boston, August 3.* The celebrated Mr. Benedict Arnold, formerly in the service of the United States, but now a British General on half pay, lately paid a visit, in company with an English officer, to the eastern flank of this Commonwealth, and in a very friendly manner waited on Col. Allan at Dudley Island, but tarried only a few hours, judging it more expedient to sojourn in Nova Scotia, than in a country ever inimical to paricides.—*New Haven Gazette, August 10, 1786.*

PETERSFIELD.

WASHINGTON'S SIMPLE TASTES. — Among the Webb manuscripts owned by General J. Watson Webb, is the following interesting letter, which shows to what shifts our American officers were put to make up a dinner and also Washington's simple taste :

Robinson's 6th June 1782

Dear Sir,

General Washington dines with me to-morrow ; he is exceedingly fond of salt fish ; I have some coming up, & tho' it will be here in a few days, it will not be

here in time— If you could conveniently lend me as much fish as would serve a pretty large company for dinner to-morrow (at least for one Dish), it will oblige me, and shall in a very few days be returned in as good Dun Fish as ever you see.

Excuse this freedom, and it will add to the favor— Could you not prevail upon somebody to catch some Trout for me early to-morrow morning?

I am Dr Sir with great regard

your most obedient Servant,

Col Webb

R. HOWE

This is curious, as salmon were abundant in those days.

IULUS.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.—It appears by the proceedings of the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Newark, N. J., on the 4th inst., that a copyright in the Book of Common Prayer, as altered by the late General Episcopal Convention, had been claimed by William Hall as proprietor under the act of Congress. The convention have remonstrated against this claim, and declare that it is not well founded—that such assumed exclusive privilege is in its operation an imposition on the members of that church ; and they accordingly propose that the several state conventions of Episcopal clergy should take measures to have the said book printed reasonably and expeditiously, that a general supply of them may be obtained.—*The Universal Asylum, June, 1791.*

W. K.

GENERAL WASHINGTON AND CAPTAIN ASGILL.—Mr. Johnston, in his observations on Judge Jones' History, defends

Washington from the charge of cruelty brought against him by the Tory Thersites, Judge Jones. Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt of Cortlandt Manor has kindly contributed to the series of Washington letters, now being published in the Magazine, one addressed to Colonel Dayton on this subject. It is dated 11 June, 1782. The postscript reads as follows:

P. S. I am informed that Capt. Asgill is at Chatham—without guard and under no Constraint. This, if true, is certainly wrong— I wish to have the young gentleman treated with all the tenderness possible consistent with his present situation, but until his Fate is determined he must be considered as a close prisoner, to be kept with the greatest Security. I request, therefore, that he be sent immediately to the Jersey line, where he is to be kept close prisoner, in perfect security, till further orders.

I am as above, G. W.

Sparks printed in his collection a letter nearly similar in expression. They conclusively dispose of the matter.

EDITOR.

THE FIRST GARDEN IN NEW ENGLAND.

—The first garden in New England that had any pretensions to the name of a *botanical* garden, was reared by Mr. Redwood, who founded the library.—*The Rhode Island Republican*, November 22, 1857.

J. E. M.

RHODE ISLAND THE BATH OF AMERICA.

—Rhode Island, which is about fifteen miles long, and from three to six broad, has from its salubrity, variety, temperature, and surpassing beauty, been considered, during the past century, as *the Bath of America*, and resorted to accordingly, either for the summer season or as

a permanent residence of opulence and literature, & leisure. Hence we may account for her numerous fine country seats, and for her two distinct ranks of people, her aristocracy, and her West Indies and African traders; her revolutionary men, and her men of navigation.—*The Rhode Island Republican*, November 22, 1857.

J. E. M.

QUERIES

BRITISH SALUTES.—In the account of Washington's visit to General Carleton (*Magazine of American History*, V., 108), mention is made of a salute of seventeen guns given to him on leaving the ship, and the writer says that this was in recognition of his army rank. On what authority is this assertion based?

W. C. S.

THE BOSTON BEACON.—In the valuable *Diary of a French Officer*, Baron du Bourg, printed in the March number of the *Magazine* (IV., 208), I find a mention of the high piece of ground called the "Beacon," and on page 209 a description of the light (the original French word, I understand from the editor, is "*fanal*"), which does not accord with my previous knowledge of the character of the structure. I had supposed the Boston Beacon to be a tar-barrel. Can no antiquary set this straight?

IULUS.

NEW YORK PRISONS DURING THE REVOLUTION.—In *Harpers' Weekly* for July 17, 1880, there appeared a view, purporting to be that of the "Old Sugar

House, corner of Rose and Duane streets, used as a prison during the Revolution," illustrative of an article entitled a "City of Prisons." The building referred to was long known as the Rhineland Sugar House, but I am not aware that there is any evidence, or even tradition, that it was used as a prison house during the Revolution. Every new volume on New York history that appears contains some fresh blunder in regard to localities. Miss Booth's, Mrs. Lamb's and Bryant & Gay's, each in turn; and now the Weeklies seem to be intent on befogging us also. Will not some of your antiquarian subscribers take up this matter and set it right?

W. C. S.

THE HOUDON MASK.—Where is the original mask of Houdon's statue of Washington? Houdon carried it to Europe with him on his return. What has since become of it? A. B. G.

MONUMENTS TO THE PATRIOTS.—Josiah Dunham, in an oration pronounced at Windsor, Vt., February 22, 1814, speaking of the honored dead of the Revolution, used these words: "Go to the tombs of Warren and Montgomery! —of Wooster, of Mercer, of Nash, and De Kalb! Consult their Monuments: They will tell you in language louder than the thunders of Heaven the worth of your liberties."

Is it true that monuments have been erected over the tombs of all the soldiers mentioned? If so, what are the locations and inscriptions?

Sudbury, Vt.

R. H.

A WASHINGTON RELIC.—A lock of General Washington's hair, which was preserved in a golden urn by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, has often been referred to by the brethren as a priceless heir-loom. Not having heard of it lately, I venture to inquire if that interesting relic is still in existence, and what is its condition?

As it may interest your Masonic subscribers, I transmit a copy of the correspondence connected with the gift by Mrs. Washington. It lacks but the resolution of the Grand Lodge to make the record complete:

Boston, January 11, 1800.

Madame,

The Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have deeply participated in the general grief of their fellow citizens on the melancholy occasion of the death of their beloved Washington.

As Americans, they have lamented the loss of the Chief, who had led their armies to victory, and their country to glory; but as Masons they have wept the dissolution of that endearing relation, by which they were enabled to call him their Friend and their Brother. They presume not to offer you those consolations which might alleviate the weight of common sorrows, for they are themselves inconsolable. The object of this address is, not to interrupt the sacred offices of grief like yours; but, whilst they are mingling tears with each other on the common calamity, to condole with you on the irreparable misfortune which you have individually experienced.

To their expressions of sympathy on this solemn dispensation, the Grand Lodge has subjoined an order that a golden Urn be prepared as a deposit for a lock of hair, an invaluable relic of the Hero and the Patriot, whom their wishes would immortalize; and that it be preserved with the jewels and regalia of the Society.

Should this favor be granted, Madam, it will be cherished as the most precious jewel in the

Cabinet of the Lodge, as the memory of his virtues will forever be in the hearts of its members.

We have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

Your most obedient Servants,

JOHN WARREN

PAUL REVERE

JOSIAH BARTLETT

Mrs. Martha Washington

Mount Vernon, January 27, 1800.

Gentlemen,

Mrs. Washington has received with sensibility your letter of the 11 inst., enclosing a vote of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, requesting a lock of her deceased husband's hair, to be preserved in a golden Urn, with the jewels and regalia of the Grand Lodge.

In complying with this request, by sending the lock of hair, which you will find enclosed, Mrs. Washington begs me to assure you that she views with gratitude the tributes of respect and affection paid to the memory of her dear deceased husband; and receives, with a feeling heart, the expressions of sympathy contained in your letter.

With great respect and esteem,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

TOBIAS LEAR.

John Warren

Paul Revere

Josiah Bartlett

} Past Grand Masters

BEACON STREET.

REPLIES

ARNOLD AT SARATOGA.—(III. 310.)

In the appendix to his life of Brant Colonel William L. Stone printed a letter to him from Samuel Woodruff, Esq., of Windsor, Conn., who was a participator in the battle of the 7th October, in which occurs the following passage:

"Having introduced the name of Arnold, it may be proper to note here, that although he had no regular command

that day, he volunteered his service, was early on the ground, and in the hottest part of the struggle at the redoubts. He behaved (as I then thought) more like a madman than a cool and discreet officer. Mounted on a brown horse, he moved incessantly at a full gallop back and forth, until he received a wound in his leg, and his horse was shot under him. I happened to be near him when he fell, and assisted in getting him into a litter to be carried to headquarters."

This seems to be a fair estimate of Arnold's generalship on this occasion.

EDITOR.

ANDRÉ'S BURIAL.—(V., 57.) The last four lines quoted from Miss Steward's Monody charge directly upon the authorities who presided at the execution of André a denial of decent rites to his corpse and a Christian requiem over his grave. It is not usual to perform funeral dirges over spies, but the absence of any Christian priest or Christian services from the death scene is explained in another way than unwillingness on the part of the Americans to admit such ceremonies. The Fishkill letter of October 5th, published in the Connecticut Gazette for October 10, 1780, supplies the reason:

"We learn from Head Quarters that Major André, Adjutant General of the British Army, received the reward of his dear earned labours, the gallows, last Monday. His unhappy fate was much regretted; though his life was justly forfeited by the law of nations. *From his behaviour it cannot be said but that, if he did not die a good Christian, he died like a brave soldier.* Thus died in the bloom

of life Major André, the pride of the British Army, the friend and confidant of Sir Henry Clinton. We further learned that the truly infamous Arnold, through whom this unfortunate gentleman lost his life, has lodged information against sundry persons in New York, supposed friendly to our cause; in consequence of which upwards of fifty of them were imprisoned."

From this allusion to André's want of Christianity, it would seem that he held the philosophic belief of the day, and was a free thinker.

NEW YORK.

SPILIARD THE TRAVELER.—(IV., 462.) This famous pedestrian left England in 1784, and traveled on foot 69,000 miles and upwards through all Europe, a great part of Asiatic Turkey, through Barbary, up to Manquinez and Fez, in Morocco, and through the Arab country. Being desirous to add America to the other three-quarters of the world, he took passage in 1790 for Boston, and traveled through most of the United States. In February, 1792, he reached Savannah, and took the Indian foot-paths through the country to New Orleans; he arrived at St. Augustine in July, and proceeded through the wilderness to visit the Creek nation, where he remained a considerable time taking notes. He also visited the Chickasaws, Cherokees and Choctaws.

Spiliard went up the Missouri River 3,000 miles, but being deterred by the Indians, he returned to Natchez, and so down the Mississippi to the confluence of the Red River, the source of which he was determined to ascertain. In this

he was successful, and is said to have been the first European to have taken a draught of this river at its fountain head. In 1795 he embarked for England, was twice captured by French privateers fitted out at Charleston, but had the good fortune to save his journal and notes. He was finally taken on board the frigate *Thisbe* at Halifax and carried safely to his native land.

If his observations on the United States and the Indian country still exist, they will furnish much valuable material for the modern investigator. It is hoped some of your English readers may furnish additional information with regard to this interesting personage. W. K.

THE FIRST GREAT QUARTO BIBLE IN AMERICA.—(III., 311, 455.) In reply to Mr. Clark Jillson's strictures on the propriety of so calling the Bible printed by Isaac Collins, which Caleb Cresson saw the printers at work upon in August, 1791, a word as to the history of the Collins Bible is appropriate. In O'Callaghan's list of the editions of the Holy Scriptures and parts thereof printed in America previous to 1860 it is stated that "Isaac Collins, a member of the Society of Friends, originally from Delaware, but afterwards printer to the State of New Jersey, and a resident of Trenton, published a New Testament in demioctavo as early as 1788. In 1789 appeared two proposals for publishing by subscription the Holy Bible, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition; the price, Four Spanish dollars; the work to be put to press as soon

as three thousand copies should be subscribed for. The proposals bore an endorsement of Collins by W. Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, dated 11 September, 1788."

The project was favorably received by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and subscriptions recommended May 25, 1789, and similar action taken by the Protestant Episcopal Church August 8, 1789, and by the Baptist Association October 6, 1789.

On the 24th May, 1791, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church requested that all the subscriptions be detained, "as the impression is nearly finished."

O'Callaghan says that Massachusetts was the next to commence arrangements for the publication of an edition of the Bible. The prospectus of Isaiah Thomas for a Royal Quarto Bible was issued November, 1789, and the edition printed in December, 1791.

O'Callaghan assigns the honor of having printed the *first* Quarto Bible in America to Carey, Stewart & Co., who published the Douay translation, complete in two volumes, at Philadelphia, on the 1st December, 1790. The enterprise was begun by Matthew Carey, a native of Ireland and a Roman Catholic, on the 26th January, 1789. To the Catholics, therefore, belongs the honor.

EDITOR.

DE LA NEUVILLE.—(III., 316.) In the first volume of the Livingston Correspondence (Governor William Livingston of New Jersey), a manuscript collection belonging to S. L. M. Barlow of New York, there is a translation of a

letter, written to the Governor from Amsterdam, dated July 16, 1779, by one Baron von (name not given), in which occurs the following passage, which may throw some light on the Neuville family :

"Mr. Franklin is at present engaged in a correspondence with Mr. John de Neufville, Merchant and Banker here, concerning a Plan of Negociation. They have done me the Honour to desire my Sentiments on the Subject, which I have accordingly Communicated. I would only further submit to Consideration whether Congress would think proper to have the Interest paid half yearly, to give the public an opportunity twice a year to see that the Interest was punctually paid." * * * *

In a postscript the writer says : "I am necessitated to ask your Excellency that my Letters may not be made public with his name, least his enemies in Holland should seek from them new weapons to injure me." This accounts for the absence of the letter and the suppression of the name in the translation.

John Trumbull, in his autobiography under the year 1781, says : "I called at the Counting House of Messrs. John de Neuville & Son, and there found important letters from my father. This house was then in high mercantile repute, and favorable to the cause of America. The other great houses of Amsterdam, the Hopes, Willinks, &c., were in the English interest. I had seen the junior partner of this house in London (the Son), and Mr. de Neuville invited me to accept an apartment in his house, which I accepted."

EDITOR.

(Publishers of Historical Works wishing Notices, will address the Editor, with Copies, Box 100, Station D—N. Y. Postoffice.)

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, D.D. The Centenary Memorial Edition by his nephew, WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING. 8vo, pp. 719. AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION. Boston, 1880.

The wide spread interest taken in various parts of the country in the celebration of the Centenary of the birth of Channing, is ample evidence to the hold this remarkable and beautiful character still retains, on the culture and intelligence of the country. It is natural enough that the Unitarian Church should claim his increasing fame to be the triumph of their principles and doctrine, but this is to take a narrow view of the value of his teachings. In fact the union of various sects and denominations in this crowning act of honor shows that it was to the man and not his religious tenets that the homage was paid. Among the many great Americans whose influence has extended beyond our own country and been felt in the moral thought of the century there is probably no one whose example has made a more permanent impression than the great Apostle of liberal christianity; of a church, broad in the truest sense of the word; and of a humanity truly large. Nor does it often occur to the mind in thinking of Channing to remember him as a preacher or teacher of religion, but rather as one in the host of great moralists, who, like Zoroaster and Confucius, Plato and Aristotle, Chrysostomus and Luther, belong to all ages. So general, even at the time of his death, was this appreciation of his character that it is related that as the funeral procession followed his body from the Church, the bell of the Roman Catholic Cathedral tolled his knell.

The study of a life full as that of Channing; the knowledge of a moral and intellectual nature, pure and elevated as his, cannot but elevate and instruct, give strength to the wavering, vigor to the strong and guidance to practical philanthropy.

Born at Newport on the 7th April, 1780, of a New England stock distinguished on both sides for character, intelligence and culture, and on that of his mother for extreme gentleness and amenity, he inherited the best traits of both strains. After a preliminary training of unusual care under the guidance of his uncle the Rev. Henry Channing, of New London, he entered Harvard College as Freshman, in 1794, being then in his fifteenth year. It was in his senior year, to use his own words that "the prevalence of infidelity imported from France, led me to enquire into the evidence of Christianity and then *I found out for what I was made.*" In a word he saw his vocation, understood his

calling, in technical phrase, to be that of a Searcher into truth and a Moral Teacher. A curious instance, related by his biographer, opened his eyes with suddenness to one of the most difficult problems with which the moralist has to contend; the relation between moral feeling and active benevolence. His process of self-examination and the keen analytic character of his mind are well shown in this anecdote. As a result of his inward speculation he determined that there is no *moral merit* in possessing feeling and that virtue does not consist in *feeling* but in *acting from a sense of duty*. And this may be taken as the key note of his character. His speculations on the doctrinal points of Christianity gave him more serious concern and were not so easy of solution. It was while in Richmond, where interest on religious subjects was slight and infidelity general among the higher classes, that he finally determined his career and consecrated himself to the service of Christianity as a faith. In 1801, though he had just reached his majority he was elected Regent in Harvard University, an office which gave him the slight pecuniary assistance he required to continue his studies, in all of which he followed well considered rules, carefully ordering his life towards the object he had assigned for it.

At the close of his theological studies, being then in his twenty-third year, he received the "approbation to preach from the Cambridge Association." There was at this time no Divinity School at Harvard to give a current stamp to the student's doctrine. There was some doubt to which side he would lean in the earnest discussion which was then engrossing the minds of thinking men. For a time, he says, ill health and depression of spirits gave him a dark view of things, and he verged toward calvinism; but from the first he rejected the doctrine of the Trinitarians. In 1802 he received and accepted a warm invitation from the Federal Street Church, Boston, to become their Minister and was duly ordained June 1, 1803, and this connection was only severed by his death. Pastor and congregation were in happy accord. With Unitarianism as a creed Channing showed little sympathy, but in the words of his biographers "he conscientiously believed it was an advance toward an unobscured view of the Christian religion. His religious belief was in the Church Universal—a church in which a common action should dominate and dwarf all differences of opinion.

His ideas of conduct he labored to embody with profound study in a great work on the "Principles of Moral, Religious and Political Science." This work, the central thought of which was that the *true perfection* of man, is the

great idea of the Moral Sciences, was never completed. Eight chapters devoted to an analytic synthetic view of human nature were composed in the following order: I. Sensations; II. Idea of Matter; III. Idea of the I or Self; IV. External Perception; V. Internal Perception; VI. Conception; VII. Memory; VIII. Dis-cernment of Relations.

It has been seen that Channing's first impulse towards a religious life came from his aversion to the infidelity imported from France. This aversion to the French tinged also his political prejudices. He carried his animosity to Bonaparte to the verge of passion;—and forgetting the incalculable services he rendered the cause of liberty as the armed incarnation of the revolution, he looked upon his death as the enfranchisement of the world. On this occasion his enthusiastic hearers, as devout admirers of Great Britain and haters of France, as himself, forgot that they were met in the house of God and excited by the fervor of his eloquence broke into wild applause. But warm as were Channing's sympathies with Great Britain he did not forget that his country was at war with her and gave no countenance to the efforts of those who attempted to stop the contest; even by threats of secession from the Union. Nothing else could be expected of a mind like that of Channing, but a condemnation of the system of slavery, yet he seems to have entered slowly and warily into the measures of the immediate abolitionists. His book on slavery appeared in 1835, at an opportune moment, when freedom of speech had been compromised in Boston by the "mob of highly respectable gentlemen," who broke up public meetings and threatened the orators with the tar kettle. He doubted the expediency of agitating the question in Congress, but joined in the petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia as a disclaimer by public act of all participation in the National guilt. He penetrated the purpose of the annexation of Texas to the Union and foresaw the terrible consequences of the national crime.

Reverie, Channing said on one occasion, had once been the hectic of his soul. Meditation had been its life. The habit of deep introspection which has been observed as the trait of his youth, call it by what name he may, was the habit of his life; and his greatest enjoyments came from its pursuit. With this tranquillity of mind and devoutness of spirit he had the great love of nature which is their usual companion and alike a love of children and of home.

The author of the life has presented his work in the form of an autobiography, the selections from Channing's manuscripts being well arranged in the two-fold order of subject and of time. Three parts are divided into appropriate chapters, the titles of which greatly assist in an

easy comprehension of the volume, and there is in addition a full and well prepared index.

REMINISCENCES OF REV. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. By ELIZABETH PALMER PEABODY. 16mo, pp. 459. ROBERTS BROTHERS. Boston, 1880.

This is a volume of another character from the Life or Autobiography written by the nephew of this illustrious humanitarian. Among the letters preserved by Mr. Channing in his life of his uncle, none is of greater value as showing the precise nature of his belief than that in which he avows his belief in the Christian miracles. And there are others in the same volume which show the intimate intellectual relation and confidence existing between the divine and this companion of his confidence. Quoting the well-known phrase of Eckermann, who, in the beginning of his *Reminiscences* of Goethe confessed his inability to give a complete image of the original, yet said: "I dare to give to the world my Goethe," this lady offers "her Channing;" the Channing she knew intimately for twenty years. The work treats essentially of Dr. Channing's mind in its religious aspects, and of himself as the exponent of that Unitarian protest of New England which she claims to have been rather a moral than an intellectual movement. This Unitarian protest was, in her own words, in the first place, against ecclesiasticism as not the church of Christ and rose from the laity; against Trinity as an unscriptural word which had produced a system of thitheism and finally against the doctrine of an universal, inherited total depravity.

These reminiscences of Dr. Channing include numerous accounts of his celebrated sermons and some pleasing anecdotes of his personal traits and habits.

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING; at the Church of the Saviour, and at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6 and 7, 1880. 8vo, pp. 205. GEORGE H. ELLIS. Boston, 1880.

These pages present a detailed record of the memorial services on the centenary of Channing's birth. They were four in number; a Religious Commemoration, a Memorial Meeting, Social Festival, and a Meeting at the Academy of Music. At the first a commemorative discourse was delivered by the Rev. A. P. Peabody. At the second brief remarks were made by a number of clergymen of different denominations. The Social meeting

was a pleasant conversational gathering in the interval of the morning and evening meetings of the 6th. Among the orators of the evening at the Academy of Music were George William Curtis, the reverends Dr. Collyer and Henry Ward Beecher. On this occasion clergymen of all denominations gathered on the platform, and the large hall was thronged. It will rank as one of the most remarkable meetings ever held in this country. Never before have representative men of different denominations been united in a movement of respect to an apostle of one; and in this case, it must be remembered, of a faith which not a quarter of a century since was held to be so near to infidelity that the difference was not worth discussion.

THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD. By J. M. BUNDY. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 239. A. S. BARNES & Co. New York, 1880.

A nomination by one of the great political organizations to the Presidency of the United States, gives to the fortunate candidate a prescriptive right to a score of biographies, at the lowest count. General Garfield will have his full share, but we doubt whether any will take the place in popular favor which seems to be already bespoken for that of Major Bundy, the enterprising editor of one of our Republican organs, the *Evening Mail*. Certainly none can be more reliable as to its facts, the author having the benefit of personal acquaintance with the distinguished statesman, the incidents of whose life he relates, while the peculiar advantages a newspaper editor has over the world at large for the collection and digestion of the politico-economic data which enter into the electoral problem, will make his book most valuable as a "treasury of facts," from which the campaign orators may draw with comfortable assurance of accuracy.

Every man in this country—or perhaps it would be better to say every presidential candidate—has begun somewhere. The Garfields were of Massachusetts origin. Men who, after standing by the old Bay State through thick and thin for generations, fighting the Indians and the Frenchmen, and at last the troops of King George, emigrated to the west for elbow room. There, in a log cabin in a hole in the forest, in the wilderness of Orange, in the county of Muskingum, State of Ohio, James A. Garfield was born in 1831.

To be born in a log cabin is not of itself a sure title to political honor, but to be born in a log cabin, take kindly to study while carrying on the hard struggle for existence with nature and the elements, and to lift oneself by sheer perseverance, force of will, mental and bodily endur-

ance, to the highest rank among the leaders of the land, has always been and will always be a certificate of character in the eyes of the American people. Such a man is necessarily a representative man. No one who has seen the sturdy, thick set frame of General Garfield, can doubt his enormous energy. He is of that medium stature, deep chested and thick necked; of that type who rule the world, for the simple reason that they were born to rule it. They hold their place by the right of selection of the fittest. When a youth is compelled to teach school in order to acquire the means for his own instruction, it follows as a matter of course that he educates himself. There is no road to learning so direct as that of conscientious teaching. Young Garfield went to Williams, where he was graduated with high honors, and with something worth more than that, the unreserved confidence of President Hopkins. Returning to Ohio, he became first Professor of Latin and Greek, then President of the Western Reserve College at Hudson, whence the influence of his character spread so fast and far that he was called to public service, and throwing himself heartily into the ranks of the republican party, the new party which was rapidly absorbing the youth of the country, he was elected State Senator in 1859, when only twenty-eight years of age. When the war broke out, Garfield espoused the cause with his usual vigor, and was soon made Colonel of one of the Ohio regiments, and joined Buell's command. He did good service in the western campaigns, and was promoted Brigadier General by Lincoln. Later he was Chief of Staff to Rosencranz. In the winter of 1863 he resigned his commission to take the seat in Congress to which he had been elected by the Nineteenth Congressional District, where he at once took rank as a man of independent character, of remarkable powers of labor as a committee man, the arduous work of Congress. He left the field, where military promotion was open, only at the earnest request of his friends, who considered that there was more need of great talent in the halls of Congress than in the Army. On the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine from the House, the leadership of the party fell to him by common consent. It would be difficult to find in the history of the House of Representatives the record, of any member, more full of substantial work than that of General Garfield. After a long and unbroken service of twenty years, he has recently been unanimously chosen United States Senator. That Judge Thurman himself moved that his nomination be made unanimous, is sufficient testimony to the estimation in which he is held by those who know him best, the companions of his childhood and the rivals or friends of his mature age. If it be the will of this great nation of fifty millions of people that he become

This large sum of over five hundred and fifty-six millions is represented by the increase of the stock of precious metals and the liquidation of indebtedness to foreign nations. If the business of the country be managed with prudence for a few years, the centre of trade will be transferred to this city, and with it the centre of exchanges, and in another decade we may become also the financial centre of the world.

COIN—CURRENCY—BANKS

In the entire retrospect of this interesting year, which will, it is to be hoped, be counted as the opening of a long era of national prosperity, there is no point of such importance in the eyes of the economic student as the increase, by production and importation, of the stock of precious metals, which is the very base of every sound financial system.

The year of 1877 was, as noticed in our last review, the first year since 1861 that the United States was able to retain any considerable portion of the annual product of its mines. The year 1878 was the first year in which we not only retained the entire annual product, but, in addition, received large sums of gold and silver on account of the heavy balance of trade in our favor. The form of statement now presented is precisely that of last year:

STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR.—Production, as estimated by the deposits and purchases at the Mint of gold and silver, for the year ending June 30, 1879, to have been..... \$65,484,434
Imports during same period..... 20,296,000

Total addition..... \$85,780,434
Exports and re-exports during same period, deducted..... 24,997,441

Increase in fiscal year ending June 30, 1879..... \$60,782,993

The increase in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was..... \$65,145,241
Increase in fiscal year ending June 30, 1878..... 72,951,507
Add for increase, as above, to June 30, 1879..... 60,782,993

Increase in fiscal years 1877-79..... \$198,879,741

To arrive at the amount of coin in the country, we again, as in previous years, take as the point of departure the estimate of the late Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, of the amount of gold and silver in the Fall of 1873, point of the lowest decline, an estimate which has been accepted by our most eminent statisticians:

Stock of gold and silver in 1873—Dr. Linderman's estimate..... \$140,000,000

Production, 1873 to 1879..... 360,659,763

Imports of coin, 1873 to 1879..... 156,184,032

Total..... \$656,843,795

Less exports, 1873 to 1879..... 330,168,623

In the country, June 30, 1879..... \$326,675,172

In the country, June 30, 1878..... \$265,892,179

Increase to June 30, 1879..... 60,782,993

..... \$326,675,172

CALENDAR YEAR.—To obtain approximately the amount of coin in the country on the 1st January, 1880, an addition must be made for the increase of the last six months, both by product and importation, the latter of which show figures startling in their novelty and magnitude:

Amount in the country, June 30, 1879..... \$326,675,172

Estimated production to 1st January, 1880..... \$32,000,000

Imports, July, 1879, to January, 1880..... 84,087,868

..... \$116,079,868

Less exports and re-exports, July, 1879, to January, 1880..... 9,068,303

Increase, July, 1879, to January, 1880..... 107,019,565

Amount of gold in country, January 1, 1880..... \$433,694,737

The manner in which the coin in the country is distributed appears in the following statement:

Coin in the Treasury, as per statement of the public debt, December 31, 1879..... \$158,307,590

Coin held by the National Banks, as by the statement of the Comptroller of the Currency, December 31, 1879..... 54,725,006

Coin in outside holding..... 220,662,051

Total, January 1, 1880..... \$433,694,737

This sum of four hundred and thirty-three millions of coin exceeds any ever reported in the history of the United States. In 1854 Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, estimated the amount at two hundred and forty-one millions; in 1861 Mr. Pollock, Superintendent of the Mint, at two hundred and seventy-one to three hundred millions. All the depletions of succeeding years were shown to have been already repaired in the statement of last year. If the country be true to itself, if the directors of the finances seize the favorable opportunity, which this great addition to our store of precious metals affords, to withdraw sufficient paper to admit of the free circulation of gold and silver from hand to hand, the prosperity of the country for a long period is assured; if, on the contrary, this addition to the money of the country only serve as a basis for an expansion of bank credits, a financial revulsion is sure to occur.

The amount of coinage of the precious metals for the past three years is also deserving of notice, as showing the extent to which the increased stock is available for the daily transactions of life. In the three years ending June 30, 1879, the sum amounted to two hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars.

CURRENCY

An examination of the condition of the currency of the country and of the banks may be examined with profit in this connection. By the official statement of the public debt there were outstanding of old demand and legal-tender notes and fractional currency, December 31, 1879..... \$362,415,669

National Bank notes, as by statement of the Comptroller of the Currency, December 31, 1879..... 321,949,154

Total paper currency in circulation:

January 1, 1870..... \$680,365,823

January 1, 1879..... 670,873,225

Increase of paper, January 1, 1880..... \$13,492,598

Turning to the statement of the Comptroller—showing the condition of the National Banks, January 1, 1880, as compared with the same date of 1879, it will be found that their loans and discounts were nine hundred and thirty-four millions in 1879, against eight hundred and twenty-four millions in 1878, an increase of one hundred and ten millions. That their total resources and liabilities respectively amounted in 1880 to nineteen hundred and twenty-five millions, against eighteen hundred and one millions in 1879, an increase or expansion of one hundred and twenty-four millions. That the legal-tender notes held by them amounted to fifty-five millions in 1880, against seventy-one millions in 1879, and the specie to seventy-nine millions in 1880, against forty millions in 1879. The latter is a movement in the right direction.

THE ERA OF PROSPERITY

The most careless review of these pages is sufficient to show that the United States has again fully entered on a period of marvellous activity. Such rapid movement is inevitably accompanied by considerable fluctuations, and is not devoid of individual danger. Never so much as now has it been the duty of every leader of opinion, whether a great merchant or a director of financial institutions, to exercise discretion, and to set an example to others.

It must be remembered that the business of the country has never been so independent of control by financial corporations, and so left to itself, as at present. In other countries, where financial policy is directed by the great

banking institutions connected with the Government, as, for example, the Bank of France and the Bank of England, the course of exchanges is watched by their managers—men of wide range of observation and great experience—and the rate of discount is fixed to meet the immediate or prospective situation of trade. This bank rate serves as a financial barometer, by which the merchant may govern his operations. In the days of the old United States Bank that institution served the same purpose as a financial regulator. Later the adoption of the Sub-Treasury system by the United States entirely separated the banks from the Government, and the State banks were left to control the immediate financial movements of the business community. In New York these were brought into homogeneous action by the Clearing House system. The new order of National Banks, excellent as it is in its uniform *circulation*, provides for no such regulation of the rate of discount, by advice or action at a financial centre, where the demand and supply of money are quickest felt and anticipated, but leaves each bank to its independent action.

We cannot too earnestly entreat each one of our readers, who has the welfare of his country at heart, to ponder over these significant figures, and to cast his influence for a congressional action which will restore gold to our circulating medium, and settle on a firm basis the prosperity of the nation.

AMERICAN POEMS — LONGFELLOW,

WHITTIER, BRYANT, HOLMES, LOWELL, EMERSON. With biographical sketches and notes. The Riverside Press. HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co Boston, 1879.

This charming little volume has been prepared for the reading of young people, and is made up of longer poems than usually find place in American Readers. The selections are of the highest order, and the compiler has added a variety of foot notes, which contribute to an understanding of the historic and other allusions of the text. We notice with delight among the poems Lowell's exquisite Lay of Sir Launfal, which has the odor of the best of the simple fabliaux of the middle ages. That the volume comes from the Riverside Press is sufficient warrant of its typographical merit.

LIFE OF WILLIAM EUGENE HAR-

WARD. By Rev. FRANK E. CLARK. 12mo, pp. 176. HOYT, FOGG & DENHAM. Portland, 1879.

The subject of this simple and sympathetic sketch was born in Portland in 1839, and died there in 1874. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was engaged in a store in New York City, and was one of the Seventh Regiment of National Guards, famous in story and song. His account of his service is graphic. With him at Annapolis, to which the regiment marched, were Fitz James O'Brien, Winthrop, Shaw, Farnham, LeFort, Miller, Alden, Trenor, Kelly, Chapman, Marshall, Harrison, and others, all of

whom fell in command at other periods during the war. His recollections of these and others of his companions are attractive reading. The second part of the volume gives his experience of European travel. As a whole it is a pleasing bit of personal experience.

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT'S TOUR

AROUND THE WORLD. Embracing speeches, receptions, and description of his travels, with a biographical sketch of his life. Edited by L. T. REMLAP. 16mo, pp. 394. I. FAIRBANKS & Co. Chicago, 1879.

Differ as men may with regard to General Grant's abilities as a soldier, a statesman and a ruler, history will hold him as the most remarkable personage who has appeared on earth's surface since Napoleon. All the progresses of Emperors, Kings, Princes and Presidents are dwarfed into insignificance compared with that upon which, in a tour embracing the great countries of the earth, this plain, unpretending citizen, without state, or parade, or suite, was hailed by Governments and races as the representative man of the fifty millions of people who now dominate and master an entire continent. And to the praise of this well-poised nature, even his bitterest enemies cannot but admit that never for one moment, amid the adulations of the hour, did he assume to himself, as an individual, one breath of the incense which was burned in his honor. And, since his return, in the heat of party strife and the turmoil of political divisions, he has maintained the same dignified composure that on the battle-field and in the cabinet has earned for him the significant name of the "Silent Man." The incidents of the tour are told in a simple manner in this volume.

CLASSICAL WRITERS. Edited by JOHN

RICHARD GREEN. EURIPIDES, by T. P. MURHAFFY. 12mo, pp. 144. D. APPLETON & Co. 1879.

This monograph of the immortal dramatist is an effort to rescue from obscurity the life of one of the greatest authors of ancient times, and to reconstruct the moral and mental character of the individual by a study of the time in which his life was cast. In the analysis of the plots in Euripides, however, the author shows best his critical acumen. He very properly divides the great tragedies into dramas of *character* and dramas of *situation*, the former representing the will of man in conflict with an irreversible fate, yet supreme in dignity even in defeat; in the other, men pursued by a succession of misfortunes, visitations from the gods, against which it is folly to rebel and useless to repine.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ST.

LOUIS UNIVERSITY; the Celebration of its Fiftieth Anniversary or Golden Jubilee on June 24, 1879. By WALTER H. HILL, S. J. 16mo. PATRICK FOX. St. Louis, 1879.

This, an outline history of the first college established by the Jesuit Society in the Western States, was prepared in 1869; to it is added an account of the proceedings of the Jubilee celebrated June 24, 1879, on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University. The historic chapters give a full account of the progress of the order in Missouri from the year 1815, when William Louis Dubourg was consecrated Bishop of Upper and Lower Louisiana, of which the territory of Missouri then made part. The new prelate arrived at St. Louis, and took up his residence in January, 1818, and following in the footsteps of his eminent predecessors in the proselyting order, laid broad plans for the Christianizing of the Western tribes of Indians. In 1823 a farm was begun on the slopes of Florissant, and a school for Indian boys begun; but soon the necessity of training the young men who had dedicated themselves to the work, for their mission, both as priests and teachers was manifest, and the scheme of establishing a college, which had been for some time contemplated, was carried into effect; a foundation was laid in the city of St. Louis, and the building was opened in November, 1829. The college grew rapidly, and the St. Louis University has now eleven buildings, covering a front of eight hundred feet, a fine library, museum, and collection of costly instruments for purposes of instruction. In 1829 the college numbered fourteen members, in 1879 the number had reached three hundred and thirty-four.

REPORTS AND COLLECTIONS OF THE

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, FOR THE YEARS 1877, 1878, AND 1879. Vol. VIII. 8vo, pp. 571. DAVID ATWOOD. Madison, 1879.

This volume opens with the twenty-third Annual Report, January 2, 1877, which relates the progress of the Society from its re-organization and beginning of real efficiency in January, 1854. In that period, thanks to the enlightened liberality of the Legislature of the State, and the excellent judgment and executive service of its management, it has increased its Library at a rapid rate, until it now numbers over seventy thousand volumes and pamphlets; a progress compared with which that of many of our eastern institutions, where the wealth is an hundred fold greater, and the culture is presumed to be more widely extended, because of

the larger number of persons of leisure for literary pursuits, is but a snail's pace. The twenty-fifth Annual Report for January, 1879, shows that the growth of the library continues, and that it already has one of the very best historical collections in the country.

Passing to the papers preserved in this volume, we find the following titles: The Ancient Copper Mines of Lake Superior, by Jacob Houghton; Pre-historic Copper Implements, by Edmund F. Slafter; Mode of Fabrication of Ancient Copper Implements, by Lyman C. Draper; The Pictured Cave of La Crosse Valley, by Edward Brown; Notes on Jean Nicolet, by Benjamin Sulté; Early Historic Relics of the Northwest, by James D. Butler; Langlade Papers, 1737-1800; An Incident of Chegoimegon, 1760; Capture of Mackinaw, 1763; A Menomonee tradition; Green Bay and the Frontiers, 1763-65; The Indian Wars of Wisconsin, by Moses M. Strong; Wisconsin in 1818, by Edward Tanner; Reminiscences of the Northwest, by Mary Ann Brevoort Bristol; Early Times at Fort Winnebago, and Black Hawk War Reminiscences, by Satterlee Clark; Recollections of Rev. Eleazer Williams, by A. G. Ellis; Additional Notes on Eleazer Williams, by Lyman C. Draper; Early Exploration and Settlement of Juneau County, by J. T. Kingston; The Swiss Colony of New Glarus, by John Lucksinger; Additional Notes on New Glarus, by J. Jacob Tschudy; Wisconsin Necrology, 1876-8, by Lyman C. Draper.

Of these papers none will attract more general attention than those on Eleazer Williams, which finally dispose of the claims of the visionary and scheming half-breed to be the long lost Prince—the Dauphin of France.

A HISTORY OF BRISTOL PARISH, VA.;

with Genealogies of Families connected therewith, and historical illustrations. By Rev. PHILIP SLAUGHTER, D. D. 16mo, pp. 237. Second edition. J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH. Richmond, 1879.

Attention was invited in the August, 1877, number of the Magazine (I., 519) to the History of St. Mark's Parish, Culpepper County, Va., by the reverend author who now presents a similar account of that of Bristol. This, however, antedated the former in time of publication, having been originally printed in 1846, when the author was the Rector of Bristol, and was the first historical tract based on the old church registers of Virginia. The first edition has been long out of print, and is practically inaccessible except in a few public libraries. It is full of local information, and its genealogies are priceless to those concerned in this branch of investigation.

THE CRUISE OF THE FLORENCE;
OR, EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE
PRELIMINARY ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS OF 1877-
8. 16mo, pp. 183. JAMES S. CHAPMAN.
Washington, 1879.

In four parts or chapters: New London to Cumberland Gulf; Winter in Cumberland Gulf; Annanatok to Disco, and Homeward Bound. The cruise of the *Florence* from August 2, 1877, when she sailed from New London to the 26th September, 1879, when she put into St. John's, Newfoundland, for repairs on her homeward voyage. The purpose of the expedition. Polar Colonization, as explained by Captain Howgate, was thoroughly recited in the *Magazine* for August, 1869, (III. 524). The incidents of the cruise are narrated by Captain Tyson, who commanded the expedition. The failure of Congress to grant the assistance asked of it, was fatal to the success of the expedition; with it, Captain Howgate boldly asserts that the Polar mystery would have been solved.

THE ADIRONDACKS. ILLUSTRATED
BY S. R. STODDARD. 8vo, pp. 200. VAN
BENTHUYSEN & SONS. Albany, 1879.

The narrative portion of this guide-book to the famed region of the Adirondacks, describes a journey through the northern wilderness in 1873, to which additions have been continually made in new editions, as incidents of interest have transpired. The foot traveler will find all desirable information concerning stopping places, distances, &c.

WORDS, AND HOW TO PUT THEM
TOGETHER. By HARLAN H. BALLARD. 12mo,
pp. 82. D. APPLETON & Co. New York,
1879.

The aim of the author in this little volume is, to use his own words, to "crystallize oral teaching," and accustom the child to use his independent thoughts, thus lightening the instructor's labors and training the mind to do its own work." We commend it heartily as a beginner's book.

SELECTIONS FROM AMERICAN AU-
THORS. A Reading Book for School and
Home. Franklin, Adams, Cooper, Longfellow.
Edited by SAMUEL ELIOT. 16mo, pp. 412.
TAINTOR BROTHERS, MERRILL & Co. New
York, 1879.

This volume is intended to supply the want reported by many prominent school superintendents, of a supplementary course of reading in

history, poetry, biography and fiction. The purpose is not to give fragments of writings, but selections, complete in themselves, which will awaken the reader's interest, both in the subjects treated and their respective authors. It differs from ordinary readers in being made up of continuous passages. The selections in the present volume are happy in themselves and their variety. An abridgement of Franklin's autobiography, a model of style; familiar letters of John and Abigail Adams, an exquisite block of epistolary correspondence; an abridgement of Cooper's *Spy*, a blending of fiction with historic incidents; and for poetry Longfellow's charming *Tales of a Wayside Inn*.

EASY LESSONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE,
AND HAND-BOOK TO PICTORIAL CHART. Com-
bining the Conversational, Catechetical, Black-
board and Object Plans, with maps, illustrations
and lessons in drawing, spelling and composi-
tion. By JAMES MONTEITH. 16mo, pp. 252.
A. S. BARNES & Co. New York, Chicago
and New Orleans, 1879.

The purpose of this volume is to draw out and strengthen the reasoning faculties, and to encourage habits of observing, thinking, analysing and comparing, and thus to combine self-education with instruction proper. Its method is unusually practical; its illustrations adapted for extension on the blackboard, with measurements given, are admirable, and the text in elucidation simple and intelligible. As a whole it is well adapted to youth, and a perfect example of object teaching by the eye. The worry of learning is avoided, while the difficulties quite enough to arouse without wearying the student. Learning can never be made easy, but here it is made attractive.

THE BARQUE FUTURE, OR LIFE IN
THE FAR NORTH. By JONAS LIE. Trans-
lated by Mrs. OLE BULL. 12mo, pp. 253. S.
C. GRIGGS & Co. Chicago, 1879.

This is a Norseland tale by a master of Norwegian fiction. The novels of Walter Scott, who had a passion for Scandinavian literature, first awakened the attention of English readers to the mine of legendary lore, which still exists among the descendants of the ancient Skolds of the northern country. Later, Afraja, one of the most fascinating life pictures in literature, told us of modern life on the Fiords of Norway and Sweden, and now Jonas Lie introduces us to the Finns and Lapps in a series of stories of strange fascination. The first in order was the Pilot and his wife. That now be-

fore us succeeds, and promise is made of a third, *Dom Fremsynte* (the Man of Second Sight).

The *Barque Future*, a Copenhagen vessel, bound for Kollefjord, was disabled in one of the terrific November storms of 1807 on the coast of Finmark. Deserted by her crew, who were lost in attempting to escape, she was found drifting at sea scuttled. The incidents connected with this cruise, and the story of the child, the captain's daughter, who was saved by a Sea Finn and adopted by his family, are the threads on which are strung in a vigorous, sketchy style, pictures of Norse peasant life.

The translation is crisp and idiomatic, and the poetry from the hand of Professor R. B. Anderson of the University of Wisconsin.

ABORIGINAL SOAPSTONE QUARRIES

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. By ELMER R. REYNOLDS. From the Twelfth Annual Report of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. 8vo, pp. 12. 1879.

This is a brief account of two well developed soapstone quarries within four miles of Washington City, which, recently opened, showed evident signs of having been worked at some former time by a people who dwelt in its neighborhood. This quarry has been found to be superior in archæological interest to any similar deposit so far as known in the country, presenting seven well defined shafts or excavations. Nothing has as yet been discovered, however, which offers any indication of their probable age.

HILDA. A POEM. BY HANNAH A.

FOSTER. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 101. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. Philadelphia, 1879.

The atmosphere of this poem, for such it may be fairly called, is charming. It has just enough of war reminiscence to bring many of its passages home to hearts who have experienced the feeling the accomplished authoress describes. The versification, in its varied and appropriate manner, shows a well trained hand. The illustrations are pretty, and the make up of the volume exquisite.

WORDS, AND HOW TO PUT THEM

TOGETHER. By HARLAN H. BALLARD. 32mo, pp. 83. D. APPLETON & Co. New York.

This book is not intended to rival any now in use, but to precede them all. In the words of the author, who is the principal of Lenox High School of Lenox, Massachusetts, its aim is to crystallize "oral teaching," and every page of it

calls for independent thought. The author does not claim for it what we take to be its greatest merit, that it is a beginning of logical instruction at the very root in the virgin soil of the infantile mind. We commend it to all mothers.

WITH GENERAL GRANT IN THE

EAST. By JOHN M. KEATING. With illustrations. 16mo, pp. 229. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. Philadelphia, 1879.

Mr. Keating, who accompanied the party as a physician to one of its members, originally communicated these pages in the form of letters to the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. He has not pretended to any elaborate account, but simply gives the daily impressions which he jotted down in the East. A map of the route from Paris to Yokohama is prefixed to the volume. As a book of travel, without regard to the exceptional advantages under which it was taken, it amply repays perusal.

THE FAITH OF OUR FOREFATHERS:

An Examination of Archbishop Gibbon's "Faith of our Fathers." By the Rev. EDWARD J. STEARNS. 4to, pp. 380. THOMAS WHITTAKER. New York, 1879.

This is a severe examination of the doctrine and history of the Roman Catholic Church as laid down in the book of the Archbishop, the name of which appears on the title page. The discussion is as old as the hills, and will remain until a broader church swallows up all the conflicting schisms, and mankind returns once more to the simple teachings of the four gospels as the best guide for life ever laid down to man, while the doctrinal points which divide the schoolmen are left to their disputations as not vital to the purposes or spread of Christianity.

NOTES ON RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. 12mo, pp. 280. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. New York, 1879.

A former work on the general subject of "Railroads, their Origin and their Problems," by the same author, was noticed in the December, (1878), number of the Magazine (II., 767). The present volume is merely a collection of notes on accidents which came under the author's observation while connected with the railroad service of Massachusetts as Commissioner. They furnish a valuable mass of material which our railroad officers will do well to study in the management of the network of roads daily becoming more intricate and involved in the United States.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE—ITS GRAMMATICAL AND LOGICAL PRINCIPLES. For the use of Grammar and High Schools and Academies. By HARRIS R. GREENE. 16mo, pp. 347. HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO. Boston, 1879.

The object of this treatise is to illustrate the grammatical and logical principles of the English language. The method of discussion adopted by the author is novel. In the First Part he confines himself to Forms of Expression, which, being generic, he classifies under the heads of Word forms, Phrase forms and Clause forms, each embodying thought. These moulds of thought he finds to be essentially the same in all languages. Starting with this idea he considers the syntax of language of easy mastery. In the Second Part he discusses the elements of thought and here again finds that the logical methods of the human mind are every where the same. Their mastery, therefore, in one tongue leads to their easy mastery in all. All this seems rational enough. How far the system may be put into practice in teaching can only be determined by practical experience.

FOOTPRINTS. BY F. E. COOK. Published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety and Charity. 12mo, pp. 150. A. WILLIAMS & CO. Boston, 1879.

In this little volume are presented, in a colloquial style, accounts of John and Charles Wesley; George Fox; Mohammed; John Huss; and John Falk. The introduction of the founder of the Arab faith into this cluster of Christian teachers would seem strange, but his faithfulness to the voice of God, as he understood it, points a lesson to even Christian missionaries of a grander creed.

HISTORY OF THE LAND TITLES IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., 1609-1871. By CHARLES H. WINFIELD. 8vo, pp. 443, with five maps. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK. New York, 1872.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF HUDSON, N. J., FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. By CHARLES H. WINFIELD. 8vo, pp. 568. KENNARD & HAY STATIONERY M'FG & PRINTING CO. New York, 1874.

These two volumes are an excellent contribution to a branch of history which has as yet received but little attention—the County history of the United States. Those familiar with the

colossal works which have appeared in England know the extreme value of such studies. They can only be written on the spot, and to be valuable, need an enormous amount of patient research. Hudson County was a part of New Netherland, and its history is, therefore, contemporaneous with that of New Amsterdam. Mr. Winfield, whose address is Jersey City, has all the characteristic traits of a true antiquarian delighting in anecdotes and detail, and his book is a model work. It is supplemented by a number of Hudson County genealogies, and is profusely illustrated in a handsome manner.

KING'S POCKET-BOOK OF CINCINNATI. Edited and Published by MOSES KING. 12mo, pp. 88. Cambridge, Mass. 1879.

A well arranged little volume, giving the principal points of attraction in this growing city in an alphabetical order. The author is well known by his Hand Book of Boston which was noticed in the April, (1879) number of the Magazine (III., 269).

TICONDEROGA: PAST AND PRESENT "MIXED." A companion to Lake George illustrated; being a history of Ticonderoga. Illustrated with etchings, and containing a Map of the Ruins of to-day. By S. R. STODDARD. 12mo, pp. 68. WEED, PARSONS & CO. Albany, 1873.

LAKE GEORGE, (ILLUSTRATED). A BOOK OF TO-DAY. By S. R. STODDARD. 8vo, pp. 153. VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS. Albany, 1879.

These two little volumes, with their maps and illustrations, are a welcome guide to those who visit this historic ground; the romance land of our northern borders.

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS. EDITED by JOHN MORLEY. BURKE, by JOHN MORLEY. 16mo, pp. 214. HARPER & BROS. New York, 1879.

No one of this admirable series of biographical sketches of English writers is of more value to the American readers than this essay upon the life and character of Burke. It is quite a different volume from the purely critical study on the same subject published by Mr. Morley some years since. The greatest speech Burke ever made Mr. Morley considers to have been that on Conciliation with America, the wisest in its

temper, the most closely logical in its reasoning, the amplest in appropriate topics, the most generous and conciliatory in the substance of its appeals. Yet as an evidence of the failure of the orator to influence his hearers, it is remarked by Erskine, who heard it, that it drove everybody away, even those who, when they came to read it, read it over and over again, and could hardly think of anything else, and in this and other similar instances Mr. Morley points to the fact that the very qualities, which are excellences in the literature of speeches which have become English classics, were drawbacks in the spoken discourses. Mr. Morley notices one curious fact, that when it was proposed to make Burke a peer, the title to be assumed was that of Lord Beaconsfield. It is needless to commend John Morley to American readers.

GEMS OF THOUGHT; BEING A COLLECTION of more than a Thousand Choice Selections, or Aphorisms, from nearly four hundred and fifty different authors, and on one hundred and forty different subjects. Compiled by CHARLES NORTHEND. 12mo, pp. 233. D. APPLETON & Co. New York, 1879.

These extracts are arranged under alphabetical heads, such as Affection, Brevity, Eternity, and are specially intended for use in the family circle. There is an excellent author's index.

EARLY CHRONICLES OF EUROPE.

FRANCE. By GUSTAVE MASSON. 16mo, pp. 370. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. POTT, YOUNG & Co. New York, 1879.

The purpose of this little book is to give in a moderately small compass an account of the sources available for the study of mediæval French history. It is a digest and an indispensable companion to those who would make any thorough research into this remote but thrilling period of Christian civilization. Characteristic extracts are presented from the chief chroniclers, Villehardouin, Joinville and Commines. Most noticeable are the thorough indices, chronological, biographical and geographical, which supply references elsewhere unattainable except at great individual pains.

ENGLAND. By JAMES GAIRDNER. 16mo, pp. 328. do., do.

In this volume the mediæval history of England is treated in a manner somewhat different from that adopted by Mr. Masson in his work on French Chronicles. Mr. Gairdner has preferred to popularize the sources of mediæval history by presenting specimens of the chronicles

from Bede to Holingshed. The extensive series published by Bohn is familiar to scholars, and well repays a thorough reading, but no doubt many, who would hesitate to undertake so great a task, will find the impulse to it in the attractive extracts given in this compact volume. The story of London is told in a chapter of its own, entitled Records of the City, in which the reader will also find the original sources of Shakespeare's historical dramas. We know of no publication more desirable than these textbooks for colleges or as aids to individual study.

THE PRE-HISTORIC WORLD. By ELIE BERTHET. Translated from the French by MARY T. SAFFORD. 12mo, pp. 310. PORTER & COATES. Philadelphia, 1879.

This is an effort, in a romance form, to present the results of the discoveries in archæology by the famous scientific investigators of this and the last century. These are summed up in three tales, the First of which, *The Parisians of the Stone Age*, is a study of the inhabitants of the Parisian soil who were the contemporaries of the mammoth and the bear; the Second, entitled *The Locustrian City*, the action of which is in a period several thousand years later, deals with the Dolmen nation, which dwelled in the Lake Villages at a time known as the intermediate Age of Polished Stone and the Bronze Age; the Third tale, *The Foundation of Paris*, is cast in the Age of Metals, some centuries before Cæsar's invasion of Gaul.

The narrative is striking and the actions of the characters in the story are well-motivated from what is known through the countless but infinitesimal remains of the dark past, and this novel treatment with its graphic illustrations will convey to the mind of the old and young an admirable idea of pre-historic man as he appears in the recomposition of science. Let the reader take this volume with him to the museum in Central Park, and verify the correctness of M. Berthet's deductions by his own observations of the relics he will find there.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS. BEING AN account of a remarkable people that once inhabited the Valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, together with an Investigation into the Archæology of Butler County, Ohio. By J. P. MACLEAN. Illustrated with over one hundred figures. 16mo, pp. 233. ROBERT CLARKE & Co. Cincinnati, 1879.

In this volume, which contains about all the information that the general reader cares to obtain concerning the existing remains and probable extent and habits of the remarkable people,

whose footprints are as deep as those of the race which built the pyramids, the author has sought rather to give all the views of contending archaeologists than to adopt any special line of theory. Among the discoveries here recorded, are the "ancient fire beds," and "the method of planning as pursued by the pre-historic engineers." The archaeology of Butler county, one of the most fertile fields of discovery, is specially treated, and is illustrated by a map, carefully divided into numbered sections for convenience of reference.

A MANUAL OF THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN. By J. P. MACLEAN. 16mo, pp. 159. WILLIAMSON & CANTWELL PUBLISHING CO. Cincinnati, 1878.

This little manual is intended for those who find the works of Lyell and Lubbock too elaborate and expensive. An introduction gives a rapid summary of discoveries from 1734, when Mahudel explained in the Academy of Paris that the stone axes and weapons found in the soil and drift of Europe were human implements, to the discovery in 1873 by Mr. Rivière of the fossil man of Mentone in a cave near Nice, and later of several other skeletons in the same rich soil. Chapters follow on the Glacial Epoch, the Reindeer Epoch, the Neolithic Period and the Iron Epoch. A chapter treats of the unity of the human race, a subject which has divided scientific men into hostile camps in a struggle which Mr. MacLean holds, by weight of evidence thus far, to lean to the side of unity—and finally of the relation of Science to the Bible, in which, the author holds that the world of nature and spirit of revelation are in harmony.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By A. P. STONE. Based on and retaining portions of Worcester's Elements of History. 12mo. THOMPSON, BROWN & CO. Boston, 1879.

This brief volume is designed as a text-book for a moderate course in English history. It is rather a manual for use of teacher and pupil than a history itself. One of its chief features is that of side notes, which give a current key to the paragraphs in place of the usual questions which are ordinarily found in works of this character.

THE STORY OF CREATION. By S. M. CAMPBELL, D.D. 8vo, pp. 335. A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. New York, 1877.

The reverend author of this suggestive and instructive volume has endeavored to reconcile the Mosaic cosmogony with the revelations of

modern science. He holds that the story of creation is the same whether read from the "rock-record or the inspired word." Having lived to see the nebulous hypothesis propounded, disputed and finally accepted, he now witnesses the development hypothesis passing through the same ordeal, and approaching, though it has by no means yet reached, general acceptance. The volume is written in a liberal spirit. With regard to the probable age of man, however, he takes sides with the doubters, and considers that there is little evidence that man existed before the chronological date of his creation, given in our reference bibles, that of 4,004 B. C. As a whole the author sums up his inquiry with the conclusion, to his mind irresistible, "that Moses wrote his story by inspiration of God."

CLASSICAL WRITERS. Edited by JOHN RICHARD GREEN. MILTON, by STOPFORD A. BROOKE. 12mo, pp. 168. D. APPLETON & CO. New York, 1879.

This is one of the English series of semi-biographical, semi-critical essays which the celebrated English historian is editing in this convenient form. It would be difficult to find nicer bits of mental analysis, or of subjective criticism of Milton and his methods, than these simple pages supply.

SELECTIONS FROM THE GREEK LYRIC POETS. With an historical introduction and explanatory notes. By HENRY M. TYLER. 12mo, pp. 184. GINN & HEATH. Boston, 1879.

These selections are intended to familiarize the students in American colleges with the works of the minor Greek poets, from whose songs the common life of the common people can be best understood. An historical introduction traces the growth of the Greek poetic art, and each selection is prefixed by a sketch of its author. The Greek text is given without translation in all cases.

TALES OF ANCIENT GREECE. By THE Rev. G. W. COX. Fourth edition. 16mo, pp. 372. JANSEN, McCLURG & CO. Chicago, 1879.

As enchanting a volume as has appeared in many a day. The style in which the narrative of these poetic myths is written is exquisite in its simplicity and Saxon purity. As a study of language alone, of the flow of words in harmonious rhythm, full of grace and verse, they should be placed in the hands of all young persons. Sprung from sources the origin of

which is lost in the nebulae of prehistoric time, these tales run through all literature, and permeate the thought of races between whom no relation is found. An introduction traces each story to its earliest form, resolving it into its original elements. The introduction shows how little historical value may be attached to these myths, yet how truly they are an exponent of the morality and of the refinement of thought of the races to whom they were the familiar household tales. We are at loss for words to express our delight with this volume.

THE FALL OF THE ALAMO. An historical Drama in four acts. Concluded by an Epilogue, entitled the Battle of San Jacinto. By Professor FRANCIS NONA. 16mo. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. New York, 1879.

Readers of the Magazine will remember the graphic story of this bloody incident in Texian history, told by Captain R. M. Potter of the U. S. Army, in the January, 1878, number (II., 1), and recently an account of the battle of San Jacinto (IV., 321), by the same brilliant pen. In these pages Professor Nona has attempted to dramatise the thrilling story. Our readers must judge for themselves of the success of the effort.

MAP OF THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

By A. GUYOT. 1879. For sale by B. WESTERMANN & CO. New York.

The tourist in the regions of the Catskills will do well to carry with him this excellent topographical guide, which gives the elevations above tide from actual measurement and correct tracings of the streams.

STUDIES OF PARIS. By EDMONDO DE AMICIS. Translated from the Italian by W. W. C. 16mo, pp. 276. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. New York, 1879.

These sunny pages were written when Paris was at the height of its renewed glory during the Exposition year of 1878. "One vast gilded net, into which one is drawn again and again, whether willing or not." Only those who are familiar with this most wonderful city of modern times can appreciate the finely drawn analysis of the impressions its life produces on the sense. Two chapters in the book will attract attention in their judgment upon two of the celebrities of the day by a competent critic; and these two are the very opposites, antipodes of each other. The one walks always erect, with his head in the clouds, the other crawls with his nose in the mud—one paints misery, the other delights in obscenity. Both consider themselves

reformers. One is Victor Hugo, the other it is needless to say is Emile Zola. The Italian kneels at the shrine of Hugo, and, it is sad to say, was not disgusted with Zola. It is true that Nana, the filthiest work in modern literature, had not then been published. As a whole the studies are more suggestive than instructive, more gossipy than philosophical; what formerly went under the name of Impressions de voyage.

THE USE OF TERRA COTTA IN ARCHITECTURE. By JAMES J. TALBOT. 16mo, pp. 66. AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK, 1879.

The object of this little tract, which is taken from the author's work on "Ceramic Art and Art Education," is to answer the numerous inquiries now made as to the use and durability of this pretty form of ornamentation in practical architecture.

MR. PHILLIPS' GONENESS. By JAMES M. BAILEY, the Danbury-News Man. 16mo, pp. 179. LEE & SHEPARD. Boston, 1879.

A thoroughly American book of fiction, full of human sympathy and tenderness of feeling, and teaching a very excellent and familiar lesson, with free and easy touch and thoroughly native humor, but without much narrative power or dramatic force; well worth taking note of, however, as a thoroughly home-made book, both in subject and style. We accept the author's conciliatory word.

THE FLAGS OF ALL MARITIME NATIONS. Prepared from the Most Authentic Sources, in which are accurately represented the Royal Standards, etc., the International Code of Signals and the United States and Canada Yacht Club Signals, etc., printed in colors. 8vo, 16 plates. WILLIAM T. AMIES. Philadelphia.

By far the best, most convenient and well colored book of Flags and Signals which has come under our observation. The Coats of Arms of Various Nations which are appended give it a general value.

TANAGRA FIGURINES. 8vo, pp. 44. The Riverside Press. HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO. Boston, 1879.

These figurines or little figures, some exquisite specimens of which are now to be seen in the Pan Archaicon collection in New York, take their name from Tanagra, the Boetian city, the

neighborhood of which has been the scene of recent exploration. The diminutive figures or statuettes found are made of hard baked clay and colored. The well prepared sketch before us thus describes a good specimen "A perfect figurine has the flesh lightly tinted, the cheeks, rouged, the lips also reddened, the pupil of the eye tinged with pale blue or gray, the eye elongated as by the use of henna, and the eye-brows defined by a slender line. The draperies are of all colors with dark red or brown borders, sometimes gilded. The hats, fans, bracelets, ear-drops, and other numerous accessories are generally gilded, or done in yellow ochre, perhaps as a foundation for gilding. In all cases the hair is of a golden brown or red auburn." The tasteful volume is illustrated with numerous photographic pictures of the best of these curious and beautiful works of art. There is a fine collection in the Boston Art Museum, the gift of T. G. Appleton.

SUPPRESSED SENSATIONS, OR LEAVES

FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A CHICAGO REPORTER. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 254. RAND, McNALLY & Co. Chicago, 1879.

This is a series of stories, based on fact, it is said, but without much to interest the ordinary reader. They are worth noticing simply as pictures of the changing phases of American life, which are kaleidoscopic in their variety, and as evanescent as those on the disc of the camera.

THE SILK GOODS OF AMERICA. A

brief account of the recent improvements and advances of Silk manufacture in the United States. By WM. C. WYCKOFF. 8vo, pp. 156. Published under the auspices of the Silk Association of America. D. VAN NOSTRAND. New York, 1879.

This volume is written to show the advance in the manufacture of silk goods in America, and claims that those made here are not only better, but cheaper than the imported. The sixth annual report of the Silk Association of America is appended to the volume.

PIZARRO—HIS ADVENTURES AND

CONQUESTS. By GEORGE M. TOWLE. 16mo, pp. 327. LEE & SHEPARD. Boston, 1879.

The first volume of the Young Folks' Heroes of History related the voyage of Vasco de Gama around the Cape of Good Hope to unexplored Hindostan. In this, the second, the reader is made acquainted with the chief incidents of the conquest of Peru by Pizarro, which laid the foundation of a Spanish empire in South America. Like its predecessor, it is written in

an easy, personal style, which is well suited to the instruction of youth. There are a few illustrations.

RAPID TRANSIT ABROAD. 32mo, pp.

196. JAMES MILLER. New York, 1879.

The reader must not be misled by this novel title. He will find here no account of elevated railroads or watered stocks, but a plain, fresh account by a young woman of a summer's run with a party of friends over Europe. The narrative is hasty as the trip, and conveys little more than a bird's eye view of the chief points of interest in continental travel. The party had not time to dwell over the thousand memories which spring up at every turn, but after all, Murray, and Joane and Baedeker leave little to be said, and perhaps the young lady was wise to give little more than her personal impressions of the journey itself.

LEGEND OF THE MOUND. BY FRED-

ERICA K. WITMAN. 4to, pp. 39. LANE S. HART. Harrisburg, 1878.

On delicate and tasteful pages of the best of paper, adorned with dainty illustrations in fine steel engraving, the authoress presents a pretty Indian tale in verse, sometimes rythmical, at others blank.

"On the bosom of the Susquehanna,
Lies an island of all her children the fairest."

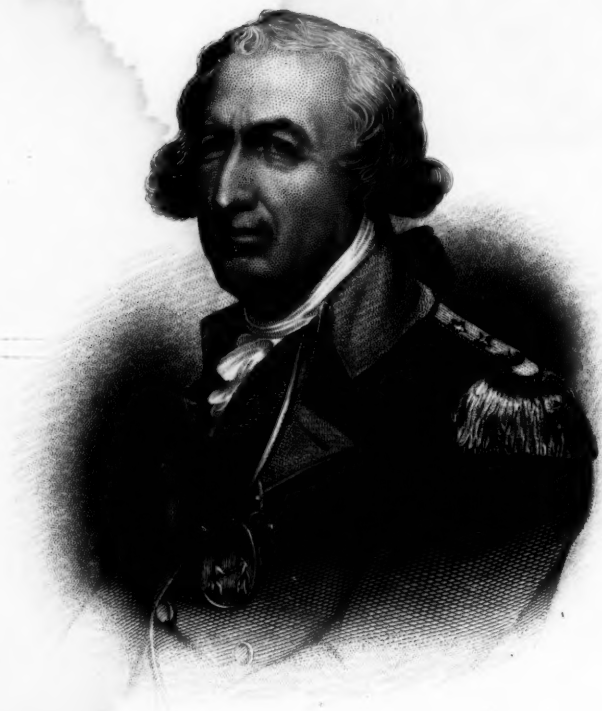
Here is the scene of the legend of the mound. Here, of a summer's day, while the women and girls are busy with their quiet occupations, two restless boys, "busy spirits of the throng," quarreled over a grasshopper they had jointly pursued, and one had caught in the grass. A girl gives the alarm, and the mothers interfere. A general turmoil ensues, in the height of which the men return from the chase, disappointed and ill-tempered. The village divides into two camps, tomahawks and scalping knives flash in the evening glare. As the sun drops below the horizon, the survivors pause; the strife ends. At dawn they bury the dead in a circular bed toward the southwestern part of the island, and the final ceremonies close the legend of the mound. The versification is smooth, and there is a tender poetic feeling in the simple story.

A DREAM OF ARCADIA, AND OTHER

VERSES. By LAWRENCE B. THOMAS. 4to, pp. 87. TURNBULL BROTHERS. Balt., 1878.

Attention has been invited in these pages to the excellent genealogic work done by this gentleman (II., 255.) in his sketches of Maryland families. In this dainty little volume he presents the fruits of his leisure hours in a collection of pretty verses which show taste and culture. It is neatly illustrated.





HORATIO GATES

Major General in the Army of the United States, after the Original Painting by Stuart.

Eng^d by H. P. Hall & Sons New York.

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THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

1780

GATES AT CAMDEN.

THE first connected account of the Southern campaign of 1780 was that included by Dr. Ramsay in his History of the Revolution of South Carolina, published in 1785;¹ the next that of the Rev. Dr. Gordon, which appeared in 1788.² A comparison of these two histories shows that many of the passages descriptive of this particular period are verbally identical. At first sight it would seem that Gordon adopted the account presented in the earlier volume. But as Gordon in his foot notes repeatedly acknowledges his indebtedness to Dr. Ramsay for information concerning the operations in the Carolinas, yet omits any such acknowledgment in his description of the Southern campaign, there is a fair presumption that the omission was not without reason. That reason seems certainly to be that the account given by Ramsay was furnished to him by Gordon. Dr. Ramsay in 1809, subsequently to the publication of Gordon's history, published a History of South Carolina,³ in which the campaign from Hillsborough to Camden is related in substantially the words of his earlier work. Gordon, in a note to his third volume (p. 59), says that "General Gates' letters were examined by him at [Traveler's Rest] his Seat in Virginia the latter end of 1781." The friendly relations existing between Gates and the worthy historian are well known, and it is not unfair to suppose that he was inclined to give the most favorable coloring possible to the conduct of the hero, whose well-won laurels had been blighted in a disaster, the completeness of which was only rivalled by that of the earlier triumph. Gordon says elsewhere (in a note to his second volume, p. 450) that in compiling his narrative "recourse had been had to a detail of facts written by the deputy adjutant general, Col. Otho H. Williams," "who was himself a prominent actor in the scenes he relates.